

1827

General Convention
OF
Agriculturists
and
Manufacturers
and other
at
Harrisburg, July 30, 1827

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W. J. Lewis
Nov. 12. 1827

GENERAL CONVENTION,

OF

AGRICULTURISTS AND MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS

FRIENDLY TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

OF THE

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1827.

At a meeting of delegates from the several states of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia, convened at the capitol in Harrisburg, on Monday the 30th day of July. 1827,

On motion of Mr. *Carey*, JOSEPH RITNER, esq. of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and

On motion of Mr. *Roberts*, J. C. *Wright*, and *Redwood Fisher* were appointed secretaries, pro tempore.

The names of delegates appointed from the different states being called, the following gentlemen appeared and produced the certificates of their appointment, viz:

Connecticut—Henry Watson, Gideon Welles, Thomas S. Perkins, James McClellan, John A. Taintor, Lemuel Hurlbut, Francis McLean.

Delaware.—Dr. A. Naudain, Andrew Gray, John Higgins, Philip Reybold.

Kentucky—John Harvie, George Robertson, Richard H. Chinn, James Cowan.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Niles, Edward Gray, James Sykes, Wm. Meeter, John Patterson, Frisby Tilghman, Otho H. Williams, Franklin Anderson.

Massachusetts.—Bezaleel Taft, jun. James Shepherd, Joseph E. Sprague, Abbot Lawrence, Samuel D. Colt, Jonas B. Brown, Joseph Strong.

New York.—Eliakzer Lord, Peter Sharp, James Tallmadge, Robert Denniston, Abraham H. Schenck, Samuel M. Hopkins, George Tibbits, David Russel, Richard Keese, Ebenezer B. Sherman, John B. Yates, John Brown, Alvan Stewart, Peter S. Smith, Jesse Buel, Enos F. Throop, Francis Granger, Cyrenus Chapin.

New Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, Ichabod Bartlett, Ezekiel Webster, Samuel Smith, Asa Freeman.

New Jersey.—Isaac Andrus, Robert G. Johnson, Looe Baker, Philip Fine, jr. Wm. Halsted, jr. Charles Kenney, John Colt, Abraham Godwin, jr. James Matlack.

Ohio.—Thomas Ewing, David Begges, John McIlvain, Bezaleel Wells, Wm. R. Dickinson, James Wilson, John C. Wright.

Pennsylvania.—Charles J. Ingersoll, Mathew Carey, Charles Huston, Walter Forward, Jonathan Roberts, Daniel Montgomey, Joseph Patterson, Joseph Ritner, James Todd, Wm. Clark, David Lowmead, Samuel Baird, William P. Maclay, Alexander Reed, Redwood Fisher.

Rhode Island.—Ashur Robbins, James Rhodes, David Wilkinson, John Farnum.

Vermont.—William Jarvis, Rollin C. Mallary, Elijah Paine, William Hall, Heman Allen.

Virginia.—Samuel Sprigg, Jesse Edgington.

Mr. *Carey* then moved that the convention proceed to the election of president; whereupon *Joseph Ritner*, esq. of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected president of the convention.

On motion of Mr. *Williams*, it was resolved, that two vice-presidents be appointed; whereupon, Jesse Buel, esq. of New York,

and Frisby Tilghman, esq. of Maryland, were unanimously elected vice-presidents.

On motion it was resolved, that two secretaries of this convention be appointed; whereupon *William Halsted, jr.* of New Jersey, and *Redwood Fisher*, of Pennsylvania, were unanimously elected.

On motion it was resolved, that the resolution of the Pennsylvania society, for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, passed on the 14th of May, 1827, recommending the call of this convention, be read; and it was read accordingly in the words following, viz:

"Resolved, That the Pennsylvania society, for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, do earnestly call on the farmers, manufacturers and the friends of both branches of industry, to hold conventions in their respective states, as early as convenient in the month of June next, to appoint at least five delegates from each state, to meet in general convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the thirtieth day of July, to deliberate on what measures are proper to be taken in the present posture of their affairs."

On motion it was then further resolved, that the foregoing resolution be referred to the following committee, viz: Messrs. Tibbits, Hopkins, Perkins, McLean, Naudain, Gray, Niles, Williams, Andrus, Johnson, Ingersoll, Forward, Sprigg, Edgington, Robertson, Cowan, Shepherd, Smith, Webster, Brown, Wells, Wright, Rhodes, Wilkinson, Paine, Jarvis.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

The names of the delegates being called over by the secretary, John Manning, of New Jersey, and William S. Young, of Delaware, appeared and took their seats in the convention.

The minutes of the proceedings were read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution from the Pennsylvania society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts recommending this convention, report in part:

1. *Resolved*, That the wool growing business, and the manufacturing of woollen goods, require the further interposition of congress, so as to afford a more effectual protection to those branches of industry.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to prepare and report to this convention a memorial to congress,

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embracing the leading facts, circumstances and causes which have brought upon the farming interest and the manufacture of woollens, the existing embarrassment and depression, and suggesting the measures to be adopted as a remedy.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to prepare and report to this convention, an address to the people, embracing the leading facts and causes which have brought upon the farming interest, and some of the manufacturing interests, the present embarrassments, and suggesting such measures proper to be adopted as remedies.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency and necessity of further protection to the manufacture of iron, with facts and circumstances requiring notice.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to consider and report, as to the propriety of providing further protection to the growth and manufacture of hemp and flax.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of providing further protection to the manufactures of glass.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee be charged with the object of further protection to printed cottons, and of an additional square yard duty on cotton goods, and to report to this convention.

Ordered, That this report be read a second time.

Thereupon, the first resolution was read a second time, and unanimously agreed to.

The second resolution was again read and ordered to lie on the table.

The third resolution was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

The fourth resolution was again read and agreed to.

The fifth resolution was read a second time and unanimously agreed to.

The sixth resolution was again read and agreed to.

The seventh resolution was read a second time and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved unanimously, That the president be authorized to appoint all committees.

Mr. Niles offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the general committee already appointed, be instructed to inquire into, and report, what measures are necessary to the protection of the manufacture of American copper.

Which resolution was read and agreed to.

The second resolution reported by the general committee, which had been ordered to lie on the table, was again taken up and agreed to.

The third resolution was also taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Huston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the general committee already appointed, be instructed to inquire into, and report the expediency of further protection to domestic distilled spirits.

Which was read and agreed to.

Mr. Mallary offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report on the state of trade between different parts of the United States with each other, as far as it is concerned in the different productions of this country.

Which resolution was read and agreed to.

The convention adjourned till 4 o'clock.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The following committees were announced by the president:

Committee to prepare a memorial to congress.

Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Wells, of Ohio, Granger, Sykes, Tibbits, Reed, Carey, Brown, Sprigg.

Committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

Messrs. Niles, Hopkins, Ewing, Chinn, Sprague, Patterson, Edgington, Naudain, Paine.

Committee on the subject of iron.

Messrs. Williams, Wilkinson, Keese, Kinsey, Forward, Biggs, Hurlbut, Allen, Sharp.

Committee on the subject of wool.

Messrs. Colt, of N. J. Chinn, Roberts, Wilson, Denniston, Taintor, Harvie, Clark, Rhodes.

Committee on the subject of glass.

Messrs. Lord, Todd, Wilkinson, Patterson, Freeman, Yates, Strong, Allen, Andrus.

Committee on the subject of printed cotton and cotton goods.

Messrs. Carey, Lawrence, Gray, of Md. Sherman, Smith, Schenck, Harvie, Higgins, Shepherd.

Committee on the subject of commercial intercourse between the states.

Messrs. Mallary, Anderson, Sharp, Baker, Dickinson.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.

The convention met.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Tibbits, chairman of the general committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed to inquire into, and submit to the congress of the United States at the next session thereof, such facts as they may be able to collect, tending to shew the injurious effects on domestic industry of the existing revenue laws of the United States, and the practice under them.

Which resolution was read and ordered to a second reading. Resolution read a second time and agreed to.

Mr. Bartlett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of trade with the different parts of the country, be instructed to ascertain and make a statement of facts, in relation to the effect of domestic manufactures upon the navigation and commercial interests of this country generally.

Which resolution was read and unanimously agreed to.

On motion, it was ordered that the name of Abner Lacock be placed among the names of delegates to this convention from Pennsylvania, instead of John Tod, esq. who was absent.

The president announced the names of the following gentlemen, under the resolution reported by the chairman of the general committee, viz:

Messrs. Lord, Patterson, Fisher, Sprague, Lawrence, Stewart, Watson, Townsend, Smith, of N. Y.

Convention adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Mr. Carey, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the further protection of cotton goods, made report as follows, viz:

The committee appointed to consider the resolution offered to the convention, on the protection of cotton goods, have bestowed on it that degree of attention to which its importance entitles it, and beg leave to

REPORT:

That the manufacture of cotton goods, is of primary national importance, in various points of view; as it affords a market for 175,000 bales of cotton annually, being nearly one-fourth part of that staple, which, in point of value, ranks the highest among the staples of the United States; as by withdrawing that large portion of the staple from the foreign markets, it might necessarily prevent the glut, and diminish the consequent depreciation of price so ruinous to the planting interest; as it furnishes an indispensable article of clothing, doubly valuable in point of durability, and at half the price of that with which we were formerly supplied; as it gives employment to millions of capital, and thousands of individuals who would be otherwise less profitably employed; as it has greatly increased, perhaps doubled the coasting trade, by the transportation of the raw material, as well as the manufactured article; as it furnishes to commerce a valuable article of export, more uniformly profitable than any other of our exports.

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 7 p.m.

The importation of cotton goods into this country, in the years 1825 and 1826, was as follows:

	1825.	1826.
Printed goods,	7,708,830	5,056,725
Plain,	3,326,208	2,200,024
Hosiery,	545,915	404,870
Twist,	201,549	175,143
Nankens,	450,243	304,980
All other articles,	375,771	146,292

Dls. 12,509,516

Dls. 8,348,034
12,509,516

Dls. 20,857,550

The capacity of the country to supply itself with the printed and other cotton goods above stated, and at cheaper rates, as it has done in the case of very nearly all the coarse muslins, cannot be doubted. We feel a national and we hope a laudable pride, in stating that although the manufacture of printed cottons is as yet almost in its infancy, it has extended already to about 500,000 pieces, of 28 yards each, annually, equal to 14,000,000 yards.

It would be a work of supererogation, to enlarge on the high claims of such an important branch of industry on the attention and fostering care of the government: and your committee fondly cherish the hope, that, at no distant day, sound policy will irresistibly press on the legislature of the United States the necessity and advantage of extending the protection under which it has risen to its present state of perfection and magnitude, by increasing the minimum to forty cents per square yard, as originally reported by the then secretary of the treasury.

Resolved, that it be respectfully submitted to the consideration of congress, to impose adequate duties for the protection of printed and other cotton goods, by increasing the present minimum or square yard duty.

The convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on the subject of iron, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency and necessity of further protection to the manufacture of iron—*Report*: That they have had the subject under mature consideration, and are of the opinion that the manufacture of iron is a most important national concern, and that in a country possessing the raw material and the means of manufacturing it, the supply of iron should never be permitted to depend upon foreign production. That the United States possess the material and means of manufacture to any desired extent, is known to every one; yet of the 60,000 tons of bar iron, believed to be consumed in this country, not less than 28,000 tons are annually imported, thereby retarding an increase of the home supply, and causing injurious fluctuations in the market.

In considering this subject, the committee have been led to conclude, that a small increase of duty on bar iron imported, would not only have a tendency to encourage and increase the domestic manufacture, but really have effect in its operation to furnish the article cheaper to the consumer, in consequence of the additional assurance afforded that the home market shall be secured for the home supply. They therefore respectfully recommend an increase of duty on hammered bar iron, so that the same may be 112 cents per hundred weight, instead of 90 cents, the present rate of duty—they further recommend that the committee charged with the subject of wool and woollens, include in their memorial the subject of bar iron for the protection thereof, as herein suggested.

Mr. Tallmadge moved that this report be referred to the committee appointed to draft the memorial to congress, with instructions to adopt the subject matter in the memorial.

Mr. Todd moved to amend this motion by adding to it the following words, "and also to recommend a further protection, and that the duty on all rolled iron, pig iron and castings, and manufactured iron, such as cutlery, hardware, and all other kinds manufactured in the United States, be so increased as to afford adequate protection to American industry."

The question being taken on this amendment, the amendment was disagreed to.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the same was agreed to.

Mr. Lord, from the committee on the subject of glass, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of further protection to the manufacture of glass, reports:

That they have bestowed on it the attention due to a subject of so much importance. It appears from the treasury statement, submitted to congress for the year ending 30th September, 1826, that there was imported into the United States that year, glass of various descriptions, to the amount of 513,945 dollars, besides about 300,000 pounds weight of glass, of which the value is not given. This may be regarded as a moderate sum, compared with the value of the whole quantity of glass annually consumed in this country, the balance of which is supplied by our own manufactories. Still, the importations of the above year exceed those of the year ending 30th September, 1825, by about 150,000 dollars, and exceed those of the year next preceding by about 100,000 dollars. It is, however, to be observed, that of the importations of the year ending September 1826, there was of window glass, the most essential article, as being of most universal consumption, only the value of 73,350 dollars, of the other kinds 140,131 dollars value was imported in a crude state, which is cut or otherwise manufactured in this country, and affords employment and profit to a very considerable amount. Of the balance, a very large proportion was imported from the continent of Europe, in exchange for such of our productions as can be advantageously exported thither.

Were this the only view to be taken of the subject, it might appear from the amounts of glass still imported and the increase of imports since 1824, that further protection to our own manufacture would be expedient. But information has been laid before the committee from several of the principal glass works of the country, both east and west of the mountains, that no further protection is at present desired. Whether this opinion prevails generally among those concerned in the manufacture of glass; or whether such further duties as should materially diminish the quantity of window glass now imported, would occasion a reduction in the price of that important description of the article, the committee are not able to state; and as it is not in their power to obtain general and satisfactory information respecting these and some other views of the subject, they are of opinion that it is not expedient to propose any measure or the adoption of any resolution affecting the matter referred to them.

They, therefore, respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to refer this report to the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States.

Which motion, was agreed to.

Mr. Niles offered the following resolution, which at his request, was laid upon the table for the present, viz:

Resolved, That the reports of the several committees to which are now referred the consideration of various subjects of domestic industry, be referred to the committee appointed to draft a memorial to congress, with instruction that the interest of the wool growers and manufacturers, (which are in a very depressed condition,) shall be made the chief and leading object of the memorial, and the other branches of industry shall be respectfully recommended to the favourable consideration of the congress of the United States.

Mr. Lord moved; that this convention recommend to their fellow-citizens, to petition congress for the establishment of a home department of the general government, to be charged with whatever relates to the statistical internal trade, arts, manufactures and various productions of the country.—Which resolution was, at the request of the mover, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lord moved that the report of the committee on cotton, be recommitted to the committee who made the report, for the purpose of amending the same.

[The report, as it was amended, is given in the preceding page.]

Which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Meeteer moved that a committee of finance be appointed.

Which motion was agreed to, and thereupon the president appointed Messrs. *Mee-ter, Roberts and Fisher*, said committee.

Mr. *Forward* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this convention, that the manufacturing of iron, including cutlery, wood screws and wire, are objects of great national importance, and deserve further protection from the government.

Which resolution was, at the request of the mover, laid upon the table.

Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

IN THE AFTERNOON,

Convention met.

Mr. *Colt* from the committee on the subject of hemp, reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the growth and manufacture of hemp and flax, beg leave to report the result of their investigation.

It appears from the treasury report of 1827, that in the year ending the 30th September, 1826, the amount of imported articles, manufactured out of flax, not subject to 25 per cent duty was

Dis.	2,757,080
All other paying duty of 25 per cent.	229,946
Manufactures of hemp	1,738,846
All other except cordage	48,909
Dis.	4,774,781

Of cotton bagging there was imported 2,204,822 yards, valued at

274,973

Of cordage, twine, pack thread and sein twine, there was imported in the same year, 1,949,915 lbs. of which 325,641 lbs. was twine, pack thread and sein twine, valued at 62,827 dollars

147,426

Of hemp, unmanufactured, there was imported in the same period 85,116 cwt.

551,757

And of flax imported, no return can be found, but from a pretty correct source it is estimated at 600,000 lbs. valued at

72,000

Total value of cotton bagging, cordage, twine, hemp, and flax

1,046,156

The committee cannot state the precise quantity and value of each article imported last year; but from the treasury report referred to, it appears that the cost of sail cloth imported, was 856,474 dollars, and estimating the bolt of said cloth at the average cost in Russia, of 15 dollars per bolt, it would give 57,100 bolts, as the importations of that year, of that single article, which would require 1,884,000 pounds of hemp or flax for the manufacture of it, valued at 226,000 dollars.

Take for data the following schedule of the imports from Russia only, in the year 1822, viz: 40,554 bolts heavy sail cloth, the average quantity of hemp or flax, required to make it, would be

45,767 bolts raven's duck, would require	lbs.	1,321,700
37,194 pieces of sheeting		915,340
151,620 archines, broad diaper		723,380
3,983 narrow		575,810
20,247 broad linen		2,000
92,082 narrow		27,121
20,081 drilling		21,000
492,824 crash		24,000
5,864 huckabuck		280,000
		2,900

Total amount of pounds required of hemp and flax 4,186,810 which would cost 523,350 dollars, and bring into cultivation, at least 13,500 acres of land for its growth.

From the increased importation of sail cloth since 1822, which is 8 per cent, it would, taking the foregoing estimate made on the importation from Russia in 1822, as data, require at least 4,521,700 pounds of flax, valued at 542,600 dollars, and the use of 15,000 acres of land, for the growth of the raw material for the manufacture of those articles from Russia alone; to the manufacture of cotton bagging, that was imported in 1826, it would require at least 3,300,000 pounds, or 1,473 tons of hemp, valued at the same rate as in the treasury report, viz: 125 dollars per ton, would give an amount of 184,125 dollars, and would require the cultivation of eight thousand acres of land to produce it.

From the foregoing items, the following estimate is made of the quantity, and value of the raw material, requisite for the manufacture of the hempen and flaxen fabrics imported into the United States last year, together with the quantity and value of hemp and flax, in the raw state, imported in the same period, viz. For sail cloth, ravens duck and other coarse articles, imported from Russia alone, it would require

4,521,700 lbs. of flax and hemp, valued at	Dis.	542,600
For cotton bagging, requiring 3,300,000 hemp		184,000
For cordage, twine, &c.	1,949,915 hemp and flax	147,426

Of hemp in its raw state, was

imported	9,869,000 lbs.	551,757
Of flax, estimated at	600,000 lbs.	72,000

Hemp and flax 20,239,915 lbs. Dis. 1,497,783

requiring the cultivation of nearly 50,000 acres of land for the

growth of the raw material, giving employment directly, to 7,000 hands to manufacture it, and indirectly, to very many more.

In the foregoing estimate, the quantity and value of the raw material is not included, which is requisite for the manufacture of various articles of hemp and flax, included in the treasury report of the amount of the value of the imported articles, manufactured from these materials, the committee confining themselves, in bringing to the notice of this convention, nothing but the most prominent articles of the coarser fabrics, and such as can be readily manufactured, and the raw material grown in our own country. But, though the coarser article is principally alluded to, in this report, yet the finer articles of linen manufacture, of shirtings, of sheetings, sewing and shoe thread, and all the articles of finer fabrics of hemp and flax, would be materially promoted, and the manufacture of them encouraged by a judicious protection.

Of the ability of the manufacturers of this country to meet all demands, for the manufactured articles of hemp and flax, not only for our own consumption, but also for exportation, there can be no doubt in the mind of any person of common observation, when he looks to what has been done in the manufacture of cotton, iron, nails, glass ware and many other articles.

There are in the United States, seven establishments, containing 2,620 spindles, for spinning of flax, which if fully employed in the manufacture of sail cloth, could make 19,500 bolts of duck annually, requiring 870,000 pounds of flax, (for it is of flax that it is made in this country,) the cost of which would be 104,000 dollars, and when made into duck, would sell for 273,000 dollars, yielding to the industry of the country 169,000 dollars, and giving employment to about 650 hands, exclusive of those employed in the agricultural branch.

It within the period of five or six years, we are enabled to make more than half the sail cloth, which is consumed in the United States, surely no fears need obtain that the demand for both of the Americans cannot be supplied by our own manufacturers, provided that protection which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the existing establishments, and the encouragement for the establishment of new ones is afforded.

To shew the necessity of further protection to this branch of national industry, or rather more properly speaking, what ought to constitute a branch of it, it is remarked that sail cloth or duck, is only subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, (the same duty as is imposed on the raw material flax.) Previous to the revision of the tariff in 1824, the duty on a bolt of duck, with custom house charges, amounted to two dollars and twelve cents per bolt; in the bill imposing a new rate of duties as sent from the house of representatives to the senate, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was imposed on all goods, manufactured of hemp and flax. The senate, however, disagreed to this item of the tariff, so far as related to cotton bagging and sail cloth, a compromise took place, the duty on cotton bagging was fixed at 3-4 cents per square yard, and a duty of only 15 per cent. ad valorem imposed on sail cloth, which, with custom house charges, will only amount to one dollar and eighty-seven cents per bolt, even on the best kinds of Russia duck, thus placing the manufacturer in a worse situation than he was in, previous to the revision of the tariff, by a reduction of at least twenty-five cents per bolt.

Small as this protection is, still the manufacturer is in a measure deprived of a portion of it, by the evasion of the laws relative to drawback, as sail cloth is sometimes shipped in vessels bound on long voyages, entered for the benefit of drawback, a landing certificate procured, but the canvass is made up and used on board the ship by which it was exported, and the duty on the importation is returned to the shipper, under the idea that the article was landed and left behind in some foreign port.

In England the manufacturer of canvass is directly protected in as much as every English ship, whether naval or commercial, is clothed with British manufactured sail cloth; and if a merchant vessel should during her voyage, be compelled to use any foreign sail cloth, to replace the sails worn out or decayed, the captain is obliged, on his return to an English port, to enter all sail cloth so used and pay the regular import duty on it, even though the duck may have been in use 18 months and worth little or nothing. This protection is secured under heavy penalties, and gives to the English manufacturer the opportunity of not only supplying the canvass necessary to navigate the ship, but also what may be necessary to meet the wear during the voyage. But our ships, as it is well known, frequently leave our ports with barely a sufficient stock of sails to carry them across the Atlantic, and, when arrived out, they are supplied with foreign duck, thus depriving the manufacturer of the supply.

Should the old cry of monopoly be raised by the objectors to any further revision of the tariff, and the charge of fostering and pampering overgrown establishments, and their proprietors be reiterated, the answer is ready; they are referred to the effect of competition in the manufacture of coarse cottons, of window glass, nails and other articles, which are now furnished to the consumer at lower prices than when they were imported from England under the old tariff. An adequate protection, and one which would not prove injurious to the revenue, would at once give life and activity to the several establishments, which are now either wholly suspended or are only enabled to sustain a precarious existence, by the limited orders for the supply of the United States navy, only two establishments being now engaged in the manufacture of sail cloth. Give employment even to the existing manufacturers, and it would encourage the growth of hemp and flax to a very large extent. Nothing but a steady, certain demand, is wanting for the raw material, such a demand

as shall not be affected and rendered abortive by overwhelming shipments from Europe of the manufactured article, to induce the agriculturist to produce an adequate supply for all the wants of the country; and thus in a measure afford some relief to the excess of the wheat, rye, corn and tobacco crops, by bringing into cultivation a long neglected product of our soil.

The policy of protecting the manufactures of sail cloth and other articles of vital importance, will be confessed by all those who have the true interests of their country at heart, and who recollect the exorbitant prices paid for sail cloth, and other indispensable articles, at the commencement of and during the last war, when duck sold for from 40 to 54 dollars per bolt—an article indispensable to the commerce of the country, as also for its defence and glory.

The committee, therefore, beg leave to report to this convention, that they consider a further protection to the grower and manufacturer of hemp and flax, highly expedient and called for by a due regard to the vital interests of this country; and that it is right and proper, that such representations of the facts relative thereto, should be made by this convention to the next congress, as shall produce so desirable an event.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to refer this report to the committee appointed to draft a memorial to congress.

Which resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Jeremiah Morrow, a delegate from Ohio, appeared and took his seat in the convention.

Mr. Mallary, from the committee on commercial intercourse made a report which was read.

Mr. Mallary then moved that the report be referred to the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that the motion of Mr. Mallary should be postponed for the present.

The motion of Mr. Mallary was postponed.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the general committee made a report, which will be found inserted below.

Which report was read and ordered to a second reading.

The first section being read a second time, and while the same was under consideration, the convention adjourned, until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

The convention met at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The minutes and proceedings were read and approved.

The president laid the following letter before the convention:

Hallowell, Maine, July 26, 1827.

SIR: We enclose you a copy of the doings of a meeting of the people from different parts of this state, that you may, (in case of our not being represented;) be apprized of the views and feelings of the friends of the "American system" in this section of the United States. Notice has been given to such of the delegates as were not present at the meeting, but such as have returned answers, are unable to attend. We regret that the meeting in this state had not been held at an earlier day, that gentlemen could have had time to prepare for so long a jour-

ney, and so interesting an investigation as will be had at Harrisburg.

You will be at liberty to make such use of the enclosed as your better judgment may direct.

Your obedient servants,

JESSE ROBINSON,

SANFORD KINGSBURY

S. G. LADD,

} Committee.

The president of the convention to be held at

Harrisburg on the 30th July, 1827.

At a meeting of manufacturers, wool-growers and friends of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the state of Maine, held at Hallowell in the county of Kennebec, on the 19th inst. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the general convention to be held at Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 30th instant, and to take such other measures as may be thought expedient to elicit and diffuse all information necessary to indicate the most effectual means of protecting and sustaining the growth and manufacture of wool and other prominent staples of the country

Hon. Jonathan Page, of Brunswick, was called to the chair, and William Clark, Esq. of Hallowell, appointed secretary.

A committee having been appointed to report a preamble and resolutions to be considered by the convention submitted the following, which were unanimously accepted:—

Whereas a large majority of the people of this state are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, and the raising of sheep and growing of wool are among the most prominent of these pursuits: And whereas the abundance of water-power and mill-sites in our state have already attracted a considerable portion of capital, which has developed itself in the erection of manufacturing establishments of various kinds—and whereas, until recently, the sentiment has been almost universal in our country, that congress has the constitutional power and would be disposed to exercise it, whenever the exigencies of the country should require it, of giving suitable encouragement and protection to the agricultural and manufacturing interests, not exclusively, but in common with other great interests—and, whereas, we believe the time has arrived, when the encouragement held out to the growers of wool and the manufacturers of that article, by the act of congress passed in 1824, should be fairly realized, and that it is important that the efforts of the friends of the "American system," which encourages domestic industry, and internal improvements, should be concentrated.

Resolved, That this convention feel a deep interest in the protection and encouragement of woollen manufactures, and the growth of wool in the United States, and cordially approve the bill passed by the house of representatives during the last session of congress, having for its object the promotion of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the United States.

Resolved, That this convention approve the proceedings of the "Pennsylvania society for the promotion of domestic industry and mechanic arts," in notifying a general convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 30th inst.

Resolved, That it is expedient to elect five delegates to attend the general convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 30th inst. and the hon. John Holmes, of the county of York, gen. Jedediah Herriek, of the county of Penobscot, gen. Joshua Wingate, of the county of Kennebec, William Ladd, esq. of the county of Cumberland, and Bryce McLellan, esq. of the county of Somerset, were elected for this purpose.

Voted, That gen. Jesse Robinson, hon. judge Kingsbury and gen. S. G. Ladd, be requested to give the above named gentlemen immediate notice of their election, and should any one or more of them decline accepting the appointment, that they be authorized to appoint others in their stead.

Voted, That gen. Jesse Robinson, of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, William Ladd, esq. of Minot, in the county of Cumberland, Calvin Selden, esq. of Norridgewark, in the county of Somerset, gen. Jedediah Herriek, of Hamden, in the county of Penobscot, Thomas Eastman, esq. of Palermo, in the county of Waldo, Josiah W. Seaver, of South Berwick, in the county of York, and Parker Cleveland, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Bowdoin college, in Brunswick, in the county of Cumberland, be a committee for the purpose of correspondence and collecting such statistical information as may relate to the department of agriculture and manufactures within this state, and for communicating such digests thereof, as they may deem useful and interesting to the members of the next session of congress from this state.

Resolved, That the secretary notify each of said committee of correspondence of their appointment, by transmitting them a copy of these proceedings.

Resolved, That the record of the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the secretary give publicity to the same in the several newspapers.

JONATHAN PAGE, Chairman.

WILLIAM CLARK, Secretary.

Hallowell, July 19, 1827.

The president also laid before the convention a communication from the president and

directors of the Linen Company of New York.

Mr. Lord moved that the reading of this communication be dispensed with, and that it be referred to the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States.

Which resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee, reported a memorial to congress, (inserted at the close of these proceedings,) including the following propositions:

1st. On all raw wool costing ten cents in a foreign country, to be levied a duty of twenty cents per pound, and to be annually increased two and a half cents per pound, until it shall reach fifty cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves caps and bindings,) costing not more than 50 cents per square yard to be taken and deemed to have cost 50 cents per square yard, and forty per cent. ad valorem charged thereon, until the 30th of June, 1820, and forty-five per cent. ad valorem until the 30th June, 1830, and fifty per cent ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country over 50 cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, (excepting as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as prescribed in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, (excepting as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as prescribed in the second section.

6th. Upon all goods composed of wool or of which wool is a component part, (excepting as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, the duty to be charged as prescribed in the second section.

Which memorial and resolutions were read, and the resolutions ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wright moved to postpone the further consideration of the first resolution for the present—which was agreed to.

Whereupon, Mr. Stewart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, in the opinion of this convention, it is desirable that the congress of the United States pass a prospective law, at its next session, which, by its progressive operation, shall exclude all foreign wool except wool under ten cents per pound, from and after the 4th day of July, 1831.

Which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The consideration of the 1st resolution accompanying the memorial presented by Mr. Ingersoll, was resumed—when

Mr. Todd moved to amend the resolution by striking out twenty and inserting fifteen; the question being taken on this motion, the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Lord moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word ten and inserting seven.

Mr. Sprague moved a division of the question, and that the question on striking out the word "ten" be first taken:

Which motion was agreed to, and the word "ten" stricken out.

Mr. Sprague moved that the blank should

be filled with nine cents, which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll then moved to fill the blank with the word "eight."

The question being taken the blank was ordered to be filled with "eight."

The question then recurring on the first resolution, the same was unanimously agreed to.

The 2d resolution was then considered and unanimously agreed to. as were also the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th resolutions.

Mr. Sprigg offered the following resolution to be added to those presented with the memorial, "also such additional duty upon imported blankets as will give ample encouragement to the manufacture of the same"—which resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Tallmadge offered the following as an addition to the last resolution "also such means as may effectually prevent frauds from false invoices and otherwise."

Which addition was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Ingersoll offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be respectfully submitted to the consideration of congress to impose a duty at the rate of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron, and a correspondent increase of the duty on steel; also that such increased duties may be imposed on the manufactures of iron and steel generally as shall be adequate to their complete protection.

Which resolution was read and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be respectfully submitted to congress to extend further protection to hemp and flax and the various manufactures thereof, in the United States, by the imposition of such duties thereon as may be proper and effectual.

Which resolution was read and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the address be charged with superintending the publication of the proceedings of this convention.

Which resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the country, to discourage the importation of foreign distilled spirits, and also to discourage the distillation of spirits from foreign articles.

Which resolution was read and agreed to.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to draft a memorial to congress be requested to notice in that instrument printed and other cotton goods in the same manner as hemp, flax, &c.

Which resolution was, at the request of the mover, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Meeteer, from the committee of finance, made report as follows:

The committee appointed to devise ways and means necessary to meet the expenses incurred by this convention, ask leave to report.

That the expenses of printing, door-keepers, &c. which will be incurred while the convention is in session, will be about

Dls. 100

Ten thousand copies of the address to the citizens of the United States, and such other documents as may be necessary to print for distribution, the committee believe will not cost less than

Dls. 400

Dls. 500

No other method presents itself to the committee for raising this amount than a contribution in advance, by each delegation, equal to five dollars each member, this sum to be reimbursed by a collection in their respective states. The quantity of printing included in the estimate of 400 dollars, cannot now be determined, but may be so graduated as to cover the whole sum. The committee would recommend that, after paying the expenses incurred in this place, the balance be placed at the disposal of the committee for preparing the address to the citizens of the United States.

The convention adjourned until 3 o'clock,
P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The convention met.

Mr. *Ingersoll* moved the consideration of the memorial to congress. The memorial was read and unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be signed by the members of the convention. [See the memorial below.]

Mr. *Lawrence* moved to take up the report of the committee on printed cottons. The report was taken up and read, whereupon Mr. Lawrence moved to add to the report the following resolution—"Resolved, That it be respectfully submitted to the consideration of congress to impose adequate duties for the protection of printed and other cotton goods, by increasing the present minimum or square yard duty."

Which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. *Mallory* moved that the report as to commercial intercourse between the states, and all the documents collected by the convention, be referred to the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

Mr. *Niles*, from the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing an address to the people of the United States, on the causes and objects of this convention, and in relation to the subjects presented to its consideration and discussed and approved thereby, respectfully beg leave to report—That, having made some progress in the performance of the duty assigned, it became manifest that the leading purposes of their appointment could not be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to themselves, respectful to this convention and its constituents, and useful to the great cause of domestic industry, within the short period during which our sittings will probably be continued. The want of copies of the reports of the various committees and of a large and interesting body of statistical information yet in the possession of individual members of this convention, with reference to books and papers not attainable at the present moment, and other retarding circumstances, superadded to the needful attention of the committee to the general business before the convention, have, all together, induced your committee respectfully to suggest a continuance of their appointment after

the adjournment of the convention, that all things may be the more carefully considered, and the matters of fact already collected be collated and published, with such strict examinations as shall appear due to our own character and the goodness of our cause, with a proper respect for the public intelligence and that frankness and courtesy which we would extend to our opponents; some of whom have grievously mistaken our views, and depreciated their own right peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances in the condemnation of our motives in advance of actions to shew what these motives were—if any of the reasoning and dispassionate public truly apprehended that this assemblage was improper, and that the persons here met to carry into effect the will of their constituents, were capable of doing wrong to any of the people of this republic to subserve their own purposes, and of aiming at a power to act upon the consideration of the national legislature, in any other way than a decent but decisive expression of the desires of what they believe to be a large majority of the people of the United States, should have influence over their representatives in both houses of congress, in the support of principles comprehended within what is commonly called the "American system."

It is manifest to your committee, that the growers and manufacturers of wool are suffering great pecuniary loss and ruinous embarrassment, from the pressure of circumstances which threatens the general destruction of interests whose annual product, in sheep and manufactures of wool, would amount to the sum of fifty millions of dollars, and probably had reached that value. The committee cannot believe that these circumstances are of a temporary character. They think the time has arrived when the vast capital, exceeding eighty, and perhaps amounting to the great sum of one hundred millions of dollars, vested in or variously applied to the breeding of sheep and manufacture of woollens will be exceedingly diminished and lost to the national wealth, and a very numerous population dependent on these branches of national industry be dispersed, if protection, by the national legislature shall be longer delayed; for it is an unquestionable fact, that many of our best and most economically conducted woollen factories are really losing concerns; not affording even the ordinary interest obtained on capital—not earned in this business, but diverted to it from other pursuits that it might have circulation and be made useful to its possessors and the public.

The committee seriously impressed with the importance of the facts suggested, (and

their general accuracy cannot be denied,) are exceedingly desirous that they should be laid before the public in such manner that the deep interest involved in them cannot be mistaken by an intelligent people; and they are also particularly solicitous to shew the immense loss which would be sustained by the agricultural interest in the want of the market which our manufactories supply, and in the increased competition in agricultural pursuits which would inevitably ensue were the manufacturers driven, by want of employment in the factories, to the only employment which would then be left them, that of raising their own bread. They would also exhibit the intimate relation which exists between the growers of grain and wool and the manufacturers, and point out the vital importance of the home market, in consequence of the restricted foreign demand, principally caused by prohibitory laws, and the resolution of foreign nations to protect themselves. At the moment of preparing this brief report, the committee learn that, by the adoption of the duke of Wellington's amendment of the corn bill, the people of Great Britain will not be allowed, any farther than they have heretofore been, to consume our bread stuffs, though tendered without cost, the establishment of the minimum and the rate of duty imposed, amounting to a general prohibition. We have many valuable facts to illustrate the importance of the market produced by our manufacturing establishments, one of which only shall be mentioned at present as fairly representing their ordinary operation. In 1823, the Great Falls company commenced its establishment at Somersworth, N. H. and at this time there are between 1,400 and 1,500 persons engaged in the business of the company or subsisted by those directly employed by it; and these persons actually consumed in the year which ended with the first of last month, no less than 1,931 barrels of flour and 6,059 bushels of corn received from the states south of the Hudson. What has taken place at Somersworth, presents a fair sample of the close relations which bind agriculture and manufactures together—and, united, they aid and extend the commerce of the country.

These and other highly interesting matters concerned with the business of other manufactures than those of woollen or cotton goods, (especially the making of iron,) which demand a thorough investigation that they may be laid before the public, with information of the domestic demand which they furnish and the internal commerce between the states which they support, are well calculated to astonish those who have

not reflected upon such subjects. The probable amount of flour and corn exported from the middle to the eastern states and therein consumed, is far greater than the whole quantity shipped to foreign ports; and it is confidently believed that the growth of domestic manufactures has greatly increased the tonnage of the United States, without diminishing, in the least degree, the revenue thereof, but rather tending to increase it, in the increased consumption of certain articles not the growth or product of our own country.

These imposing facts, with others bearing upon or connected with them and relating to the population and wealth, the progress of happiness and real independence of this nation, must be brought into view, and, if presented correctly, will require much time and undisturbed reflection to give them the adamant character of truth which belongs to them. The difficulty, nevertheless, of performing this great duty to our country is much augmented by the want of a home department in which should be collected and arranged information of the internal concerns of our country, a knowledge of which we regard as absolutely necessary to a correct legislation for the people of the United States. The facts, however, developed by the different committees of the convention, and the information brought into it by individual members, we have reason to believe, when brought together, will do more to demonstrate the means and resources, the wants and acquirements of our country, than any other collection of facts yet offered to the public.

With these general views the committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions.

Which report being read,

Mr. Niles then offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee be allowed further time to prepare an address to the public in support of the domestic industry of our country, accompanied by statistical tables and other authentic statements, tending to elucidate the principles for which we contend—and that they be authorized to cause the publication thereof, (as their own report on behalf of this convention,) so soon as it shall be possible to prepare the same in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That each member of this convention, possessed of the various reports of the several committees of this convention, that they may digest, arrange and publish the facts furnished therein, so far as they shall appear necessary and proper.

Resolved, That each member of this convention, possessed of statistical facts relative to the numbers and product of sheep, of factories of all sorts, or matters relative to the valuable and rapidly increasing commerce between the states, and whatever else, in their opinion, may extend useful information to the people in regard to the products and concerns of agriculture and manufactures, be requested to reduce the same to writing, and hand them to the chairman of the committee.

Which resolutions were severally read and agreed to.

Mr. Bell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the honorable Joseph Ritner, for the impartial and very able manner in which he has presided over their deliberations, and also to Jesse Buel and Frisby Tilghman, esqs vice presidents, for their useful co-operation with the president in assisting him to discharge the duties of his station.

Which resolution was read and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to Ezekiah Niles, Mathew Carey and George Tibbits, esq. for their early, constant and eventually useful exertions in promoting the great cause of American industry and internal improvements.

Which resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Williams offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to William Halsted, jun. and Redwood Fisher, esqs. for the diligent and faithful discharge of the arduous duties imposed on them as secretaries to this convention.

Mr. Tallmadge offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this convention do tender their thanks to the state of Pennsylvania for the free use of their splendid Hall with which they have been accommodated during their meeting.

Mr. Ingersoll offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the memorial to congress be presented to that honorable body by the president of this convention.

Which resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Todd moved that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the president and vice-presidents, and attested by the secretaries.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH RITNER, *President*.

JESSE BUEL,

FRISBY TILGHMAN, } *Vice presidents*.

WILLIAM HALSTED, jun., } *Secretaries*.

REDWOOD FISHER,

The following is the memorial to congress as it was adopted and signed by the convention.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America.

The memorial and petition of their fellow citizens, the undersigned, assembled at Harrisburg in the state of Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWS—

That the imperfections of the acts of congress intended to foster the woollen interests of these United States, together with the countervailing measures of the British government, have reduced that interest to need the early and effectual interposition of congress to support it.

Forty millions of manufacturing capital, together with forty millions of farming capital, composing this great national concern, for want of adequate protection, have lost half their value.

It is in the power of congress to relieve it from present distress and jeopardy, to prevent its utter ruin which is imminent, and to render it of the first importance to the general welfare of these United States.

Your petitioners might present their views, in extensive considerations of the subject. Deprived by natural circumstances of concerted action, and almost of common cause, in this respect the weakest interest of the country, your petitioners have been induced to meet together, from various distant places, for the purpose of exchanging sentiments personally, and uniting on this occa-

sion in a petition to congress for that justice, which no doubt will be promptly dispensed, as soon as your honorable bodies are convinced that the country stands in need of it.

Your petitioners disclaim all sectional and merely individual views. They would not venture to approach the constituted authorities of the country with this memorial, if not satisfied that its representatives have uniformly recognized the interest in question as of primary national importance. Wherefore they respectfully but earnestly solicit your honorable bodies, to save, to protect and promote, what has uniformly been treated by government as one of the principal elements of the independence, prosperity, and greatness of this republic.

Without further argument, but trusting to the wisdom and patriotism of congress to devise and enact such laws as the exigency requires, your petitioners submit themselves to your judgment, in full confidence that the representatives of the people will promptly apply that legislation, which is indispensable to sustain, preserve, and advance the agriculture and manufactures on which more than half the citizens of these United States depend for their livelihood, and the whole country for its prosperity.

Not presuming to suggest the details of such an act of congress as would put a stop to the ruinous fluctuations which for the last nine years have distressed the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, striving to make head against the foreign legislation which deprives them of their own markets, your petitioners nevertheless, with the utmost deference, submit to the superior wisdom, and uncontrolled disposition of congress, the following rates of duties, as calculated to accomplish that purpose, viz:

1st. On raw wool, costing over eight cents in a foreign country, a duty of twenty cents per pound, to be increased annually two and a half cents per pound, till it reaches fifty cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings,) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard and forty per cent. ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, forty-five per cent. ad valorem until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent. ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid)

costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

6th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (excepted as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

8th. It is respectfully submitted to congress, that adequate measures should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue, by which American manufactures are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate assistance, there are other materials of general welfare, which would amply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate and judicious legislation.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron abound, where coal is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities.

Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered bar iron, and a corresponding advance on the present duty on steel, are necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp, with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp and the manufactures from them, if protected from the large importations of those articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a large capital in distilled spirits, is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of congress, as important to the grain growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the coarse cottons, which, like every other article adequately protected by law, has become cheaper and better than similar manufactures formerly brought from abroad.

Signed at Harrisburg, Pa. August 3d, 1827.

CONNECTICUT.

HENRY WATSON, JOHN A. TAINTOR,
GIDEON WELLES, LEMUEL HURLBUT,
THOMAS S. PERKINS, FRANCIS M'LEAN.
JAMES M'CLELLAN,

DELAWARE.

A. NAUDAIN, JOHN HIGGINS,
ANDREW GRAY, PHILIP REYBOLD,
WM. S. YOUNG,

KENTUCKY.

JOHN HARVIE, RICHARD H. CHINN,
GEORGE ROBERTSON, JAMES COWAN.

MARYLAND.

H. NILES, JOHN PATTERSON,
EDWARD GRAY, FRISBY TILGHMAN,
JAMES SYKES, OTIS H. WILLIAMS,
WM. MEETEER, F. ANDERSON.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BEZALEEL TAFT, Jr. SAMUEL D. COLT,
JAMES SHEPHERD, JONAS B. BROWN,
J. E. SPRAGUE, JOSEPH STRONG.
ABBOT LAWRENCE,

NEW YORK.

E. LORD, E. B. SHERMAN,
PETER SHARP, JOHN B. YATES,
JAMES TALLMADGE, JOHN BROWN,
ROBERT DENNISTON, ALVAN STEWART,
A. H. SCHENCK, PETER S. SMITH,
S. M. HOPKINS, JESSE BUEL,
GEORGE TIBBITS, ENOS T. THROOP,
DAVID RUSSEL, FRANCIS GRANGER,
RICHARD KEESE, CYRENUS CHAPIN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ICHABOD BARTLET, SAMUEL SMITH,
EZEKIEL WEBSTER, ASA FREEMAN.

NEW JERSEY.

ISAAC ANDRUSS, CHARLES KINSEY,
R. G. JOHNSON, JOHN COLT,
LOOE BAKER, A. GODWIN, Jr.,
PHILIP FINE, Jr. JAMES MATLACK,
WM. HALSTED, Jr. JOHN NANNING.

OHIO.

JEREMIAH MORROW, BEZALEEL WELLS,
THOMAS EWING, WM. R. DICKINSON,
DAVID BEGGES, JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MILVAIN, JOHN C. WRIGHT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. J. INGERSOLL, JAMES TODD,
MATHEW CAREY, WM. CLARK,
CHARLES HUSTON, DAVID TOWNSEND,
WALTER FORWARD, SAMUEL BAIRD,
JONATHAN ROBERTS, WM. P. MACLAY,
D. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER REED,
JOSEPH PATTERSON, REDWOOD FISHER,
JOSEPH RITNER, ABNER LACOCK.

RHODE ISLAND.

JAMES RHODES, JOHN FARNUM,
D. WILKINSON,

VERMONT.

WILLIAM JARVIS, WILLIAM HALL,
R. C. MALLARY, HEMAN ALLEN,
ELIJAH PAINE,

VIRGINIA.

SAMUEL SPRIGG, JESSE EDGINGTON.

Note.—The hon. Samuel Bell, of New Hampshire, and Ashbur Robbins of Rhode Island, members of the senate of the United States and members of this convention, did not affix their signatures to the memorial.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

IN BEHALF OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURISTS AND MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS FRIENDLY TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES, ASSEMBLED AT HARRISBURG, 30TH JULY, 1827.

[PREFATORY REMARKS.]

In the preceding journal it is stated that Messrs. Miles, of Maryland, Hopkins, of New York, Ewing, of Ohio, Chinn, of Kentucky, Sprague, of Massachusetts, Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Edgington, of Virginia, Naudain, of Delaware, and Paine, of Vermont, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of the United States, in behalf of the general convention assembled at Harrisburg, on the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts.

When the committee was raised it was expected that the address would be forthwith prepared, and laid before the convention for its approbation; but after free and frequent communications between the members of the committee, it became manifest that the duty assigned them could not be performed in a satisfactory manner during the probable period to which the sittings of the convention would be extended; and besides, the various papers or documents, reports of other committees, and a copy of the intended memorial to congress, were not acted upon until a very late hour, and, of course, not in possession to guide or instruct this committee. And, as these things were considered, and the subject in general examined, their views became more and more expanded, as to the plan of the address and the matters which ought to be set forth before the people—and it was agreed that the important statistical facts and useful information which had been elicited in the various public discussions and proceedings, and friendly communications between the members, should be, as far as possible, preserved, and other like or corroborative facts be collected and published for general instruction, to shew the principle and practical operation of the protection afforded to the domestic industry of the country. With this conclusion, it was rendered certain that several weeks of calm consideration and earnest research, would be necessary to give effect to the designs of the committee; and hence they offered the brief report inserted in the journal, and asked time to prepare the address, as is stated in the resolutions which accompanied that report.

The committee then further considered the subject at large, and seemed generally agreed as to the manner of the address, and charged the chairman with the task of collecting, arranging and preparing the matter, though he himself would gladly have yielded up that honor to more than one of his distinguished colleagues, and with entire confidence in their better ability to accomplish the wishes of the convention, and follow the instruction of the committee. The chairman then found himself placed in a highly responsible situation, for, though the harmony of design in the address might be preserved, it was not practicable to obtain the advice and assistance of the other members, dispersed in eight different states. It was with no small degree of anxiety, approaching to fear, that the chairman proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned, and it is with much diffidence that he now presents the results of his labors to the people, in the name of the committee and on behalf of the convention. He has been beset with difficulties from the beginning, which no other than a writer on statistics can at all appreciate; for, except as to the boundaries of our country, the numberings of the people at the several censuses, and the amount of our tonnage with statements of

exports and imports, there is little of an official or national character to appeal to, when one would speak of the resources or the wants of our country—Hence the dispersed condition of facts, and the liability to error—hence, the perpetually enlarging views and constant suggestion of new matter, the interlocking of things with things, supported by and supporting one another—altogether sufficient to intimidate almost any man, zealous to sustain principles approved, and resolute in searching after truth, which has been aimed at, though it would be presumptuous to suppose that, in making more than ten thousand references, mistakes as to facts, or clerical errors, have not been committed, in a first general collection like that now offered to the public—which is also diffusive and desultory, and would have required much additional time to have been digested and prepared, in the manner best suited to exhibit the force of the numerous items which bear upon the great matter under consideration—to wit, the necessity and expediency of protecting the domestic industry; and more undisturbed reflection than it has been within the power of the chairman of the committee to bestow, perpetually called off to other and personal concerns, irresistibly demanding attention.

One word upon the manner of preparing the work. It was thought expedient to throw into the address (properly so called), only general arguments in favor of the measures recommended by the convention, leaving the facts, or practical statements which might support them, to be referred to in an appendix: by this proceeding, the first is divested of the tediousness of detail, and the last may be used for the simple support of propositions advanced—to the relief of the reader, and, perhaps, a better understanding of the subjects offered to the reason of the people.

So far, by way of explanation, the writer in justice to the convention, his particular colleagues and himself, has thought it proper to go. Earnest investigation is invited, and there is no desire to avert liberal criticism, either on facts or opinions—feeling conscious that they are honestly presented, and being blessed with a disposition to acknowledge wrong when informed of error, with that frankness and courtesy which should exist among gentlemen, zealous for the good of their country, though radically differing as to the best means of promoting the general welfare.

ADDRESS.

THE ever-restless thirst for knowledge in man, leads him to measurements of the volumes of waters discharged by the rivers, to the weighing, as it were in a balance, the Alps and the Andes, to an establishment of the courses of the planets, and a determination of the eccentric ranges of comets through the immensity of space, as though he would gauge space itself, and reduce it to human ideas of the extent of matter—and yet the study of himself, the ascertainment of those qualities given to render himself and his fellow men happy, are fatally neglected, and the capacities of the human race, to walk erect, the image of God, are chiefly given up to the warm visions of speculators, or cold calculations of tyrants and masters: to the former, to indulge some pretty theory, or beautiful notion, fitted to other conditions and circumstances of society—and to the last, that it may be counted how many must be slaughtered to win a battle in the field, or how great burthens man can bear and still exist to labor, and groan out “a weary life of servitude and shame.” Practical effects are less regarded by those philosophers than the pleasantries of fancy; and tyrants measure men by a common standard like Procrustes, and with a simple view to ascertain the uses which can be made of them, to forward ambition, gratify lust, feed prodigality, or administer to the cravings of avarice.

Now and then, an enlightened ruler appears, and exerts himself to ameliorate the condition of his people, to make his slaves more comfortable; but the imposition of new burthens always treads upon the heels of improvement, and it remains a matter of doubt, in numerous cases, whether good or evil predominates as, what is called, civilization proceeds.

But man, in this republic, is placed under different circumstances. It is the genius of our institutions that he should stand erect, cast his eyes towards the sun, and acknowledge no sovereign but the DREAD SOVEREIGN of universal nature—the AUTHOR and PRESERVER of all things. Under HIM, and HIM only, he ordains and establishes rules for himself; and improvements of his condition are followed by unalloyed benefits. His accumulations of private wealth pass into the public treasury with his own consent, and he is not a simple pioneer for the happiness of others. It is true, that he often does, or suffers wrong to be done, that he is blinded by prejudice or whirled away by party, and led into acts by his feelings that reason would forbid—still his aim is private prosperity and public honor, an exaltation of his own character, and an advancement of the power and glory of his country.

The manner best suited to accomplish these original and supreme purposes of all civil associations, is a fair and proper subject for discussion “at the bar of the public reason;” and, as the human mind is instructed, it follows that persons may differ in opinion and still be friends—and a disposition to ascertain truth is encouraged. Thus proceeding, the majority will respect the wishes of the minority, and possess a spirit of conciliation; and the latter more cheerfully accept the decisions of that which must be the governing principle under every republican system; and controversies on questions, when conducted with a rightful forbearance and mutual respect, are always calculated to improve the judgment and amend the heart.

To collect facts, compare ideas, reconcile conflicting opinions, and investigate the fitness of their adaptation to existing circumstances—taking things as they are and not as we would that they were, to repeal laws found defective or injurious, and enact others rendered necessary by changes of condition, we elect or appoint congress and assemblymen, reserving to ourselves a general right of instruction as to their proceedings, in such manner as we think most expedient to give effect to our will—and this is an unalienable power vested in every free people. To cause the more convenient and certain operation of this power, we have specially reserved uncontrolled authority, in ourselves, to assemble together, in large or small bodies, or through delegates charged with the execution of our will, and of conferring and consulting with one another, without the fear of reproach or apprehension of responsibility, further than our own actions, when assembled, may incur, through the force of public opinion—and this broad principle, at once the origin and the fruit of republicanism, is one that only tyrants will deny or the madness of party reject. On this proud base it was, that delegates selected in a majority of the states assembled at Harrisburg, in the central state of Pennsylvania, to deliberate upon such measures as should appear most expedient to give a new impulse to the prosperity of the United States, and defend the industry of the people against the restrictive and prohibitory acts of foreign governments, and the injurious and fraudulent proceedings of their subjects. Nothing was transacted in a corner—the whole acts of the convention are before the public—the results of the experience of practical men, chiefly agriculturists, are developed, and a respectful petition to congress was agreed upon, setting forth and submit-

ting to the national legislature the wants and the wishes, as they believed, of a large majority of the American people. The convention offers no plea of justification for its assemblage—the members could not dishonor the character of *citizens* by supposing that any was required of them. The meeting was held for well-known and freely avowed purposes, and exhibited a splendid triumph of principle over party, and of a signal regard for measures, not men. And the moderation and temper of all will shew the belief of the members of that convention, in the verity of the saying, that “truth is a victor without violence.”

In the want of a home department, in which as in our own “plummet-found” Mississippi, rolling the congregated waters of millions of supplies to a common reservoir, might be found collected the multitudinous facts necessary to a correct understanding of the internal affairs of our country, and a wise legislation concerning them—in the general deficiency of knowledge in political economical subjects, and of the desire to obtain it from the absence of professorships in our superior schools, to lead the mind of youth to contemplate and add up the sum of production and consumption, and investigate the wants of this nation and its means of supply—it is to be regretted the convention had not remained in session a considerable time, that the dispersed and important facts in the possession of as respectable a body of practical men as ever was assembled, might have been fully gathered and preserved for public instruction: but the sparse items mutually communicated, and in part retained, may act like “a little leaven” and “leaven the whole lump,” if liberally received and rightfully used.

It was the great united and allied interest of agriculture and manufactures, in their *actual* effect upon the state of society, that the convention was charged to consider—with more immediate regard, however, to the growth and manufacture of wool; and for the purpose of really obtaining that degree of protection which is seemingly extended by existing laws, but actually denied, or rendered only partially effective, by the counteraction of foreigners, and in the ingenuity and ability with which they violate the principle supposed to be established, for the protection of American farmers, manufacturers and merchants. It is believed that more than eighty millions of dollars are embarked in the wool business, at the present time—and many millions more would have been invested, but for the rapid and ruinous depreciation of value in the capital so employed. We think that there is no other country in which so great an interest as this would have been so much neglected. But this neglect arises in part from an ill-founded spirit of jealousy, built upon sectional feelings, and in part from peculiar opinions; some of which are antiquated, some very new, and others having more regard to things as they should be than to things as they exist. Great mistakes have been caused by the last, and they are defended, because that European writers on political economy, like other manufacturers, have sent forth their products for *foreign* use. Adam Smith, for example, presents many sound propositions and matters of deep interest, though not, perhaps, always defensible; and his countrymen, with the peculiar adroitness of merchants, recommend his doctrines for *our* adoption, but will not permit them to influence *their own* actions. They restrict trade in every way that it will bear—their whole legislation is directed to their own peculiar advantage, and we do not blame them for that; but they desire others to open their ports unreservedly, and practice the principle of “free trade,” alleging that commerce is best left to its own regulation!—and supplies of foreign bread are refused to their own people, though often half-starved

cause of the unnatural price of provisions. The chapter on British restrictions and prohibitions in the appendix will, no doubt, receive the attentive consideration of the reader, and sustain all that we have said—and more.

But the principle of protecting the domestic industry has been adopted in most nations, and exists wherever a prosperous people are found. Without it, industry must prevail, and no more than a grade of happiness beyond that which pertains to savage life can be expected—men being clothed in skins and leaving their homes as if in dens and caverns.—There are natural causes of soil, climate and conformation, why these things should be, as well as many accidental or artificial circumstances that bear upon them; and also something which may be called a *value in human life that must be respected*. This is the cost of subsistence, and forbids "freedom of trade." There is no speculation in the proposition. It is a fact, that a man in France may be as well subsisted for one half less than a man in England, that a Spaniard does live on food upon which an Englishman would nearly perish, and that an East Indian would starve out a Spaniard on the same supplies. We speak of persons performing labor, or, in other words, producing value. It is impossible then, that these parties can freely exchange commodities.—The operation of natural causes or determinate habits, would enrich the one and beggar the other; both these are beyond the ordinary powers of legislation—and hence restrictive laws. Further, if the annual taxes or rents and rates on a parcel of land in England, capable of yielding one hundred bushels of wheat, be as much in amount as the cost of the fee of a like parcel of land in America, but equally adapted to the growth of barley, the first cannot supply the last with bread and receive beer in full exchange. He must make some substitute for himself, or use water only; for, while the highly taxed Englishman, by a certain number of days' work, could do no more than make a bare living, the lightly taxed American would become rich by like applications of his industry. A free laborer may be hired in the East Indies for less money than it often costs an American laborer for his drinks and tobacco—and the clothing of persons in the United States costs, many times as much per head as in the south of Italy.

Such are among the values of human life—and they cannot be suddenly changed without fearful revolutions or dangerous exertions of power, unless through an alteration of the laws of nature. It is also certain that nations which have nothing to sell, cannot purchase; or that the fewer their commodities, the greater must be a real and distressing "balance of trade" against them, if they indulge their propensities or gratify their fancy. The miserable Indian barter his robes of fur for whiskey and looking glasses—and perishes in the snow-storm. The British, by the aid of *scientific power*, gathered to themselves, as it were, a command over the labour and the wealth of the world. The bowels of the towering Andes, or the bleak summits of Caucasus, were searched to find whatever might minister to their navigation and commerce, in the purchase of their manufactures; and the profits made enabled them to obtain mighty herds of Russian, Prussian and German slaves to fight for them—to suffer death for them; and a girl at Manchester, by the application of her little strength, could buy the carcasses of half a dozen of these degraded human beings. The moral and political degradation which has long existed in Spain and Portugal, was caused by the "freedom of trade," which ruined the manufacturers. The plenty that prevails in France, rests upon the Napoleon system, forbidding as other nations forbid, restricting as other nations restrict, and yield-

ing to no other what that other will not yield unto France. This is all equitable. But Britain, less liberal, presses the sale of her goods upon those of whom she will not buy. She will not accept bread and meat, though offered at half the price of her own, in exchange for her calicoes!—yet Britons talk about "free trade," and advise us to "let commerce alone!"

However common it is at the present time, (and we exceedingly regret it,) to draw "geographical lines," we would avoid them; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to render due force to certain important facts without them; parts of this Union being very differently circumstanced, though not possessed of opposing interests, if rightly understood. The grain growing, manufacturing and commercial states contain 5,836,700 of the people—the other, the planting states, only 2,028,000. The whole exports of the products of the U States, last year, to Great Britain, was \$20,413,216—of which \$18,604,094 was in cotton and tobacco; leaving for all the rest only \$1,809,112. In the same time, the imports from Great Britain were valued at \$26,131,969; the proportion of which consumed in the first named class of states, according to gross population in both parts, was \$17,000,000, and in the other class, \$9,000,000. No argument is required to shew, that, of itself and in itself, this trade CANNOT be supported by the northern and western states; and that, if it were not for their manufactures and navigation, by which they are enabled to obtain some of the cotton and tobacco of the southern, to exchange with Great Britain, assisted by their enterprize and industry in trading with other nations, they would have been compelled to relinquish it years ago, when the British ports were closed against their bread-stuffs and meats, lumber, fish, and nearly every thing else which they have to sell, or become as Indians, who kill deer, which should supply them with food, merely to obtain skins, that they may get beads, which they can do very well without, or might themselves make substitutes for, if they needs must have ornaments in their noses and ears!

We hope to be excused for this brief and mild reference to parts of the United States, or any other that necessity shall impose upon us for the demonstration of facts which ought to be known and understood—though we might quote high precedents to justify direct appeals to sectional interests and feelings, fatal to the harmony, and detrimental to the welfare of *all* the people of this republic. We are not aware that such interests or feelings have influence over our minds, nor can we discover any need of them to either party in determining the merits of the great questions at issue. It is evident to us, and we trust it will be made appear so to others, that prejudice has had more to do in these things than reason, and that there is as much of a community of interest between the cotton and sugar planters of the south and the manufacturers of the east, as there is between the growers of grain and the makers of iron *within* the state of Pennsylvania—supplying, subsisting and supporting one another, through the medium of many thousand channels, diffusing substantial benefits, and perpetually adding to the common stock of the national prosperity and individual wealth.

It hath, of late, become fashionable with a certain set of politicians, to deny power to the general government of these United States, to perform the *natural* operation of protecting the national industry, as practised by nearly every other civilized nation under heaven, as indispensable to the preservation of its own existence! But this power in the general government has been exerted from the beginning, and the first act passed under the present constit-

tion for raising a revenue, and dated July 4, 1789, runs thus:

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported," &c.

By subsequent acts of legislation, (the expediency of some of which were severely questioned, but the power to enact them was not denied,) the commerce and navigation of the United States have been protected to the utmost extent to which protection might go. Heavy discriminating duties on imports and tonnage were levied—the coasting trade prohibited to foreigners—reciprocity was always demanded, and restriction met with restriction at every step. When France, not long ago, assessed a duty of 18 dollars per ton on our vessels, we assessed a duty of 18 dollars per ton on the vessels of France; when Britain excluded our vessels from her West India ports, we, by an almost unanimous act of congress excluded the entry of British vessels from those colonies into our ports—aye, and the whole people would have risen, as if spontaneously, to support by arms the reciprocity claimed and protection afforded. We proceeded further—we established a navy for the avowed "protection of commerce." We will, and do, protect it at the cannon's mouth; we have squadrons of ships for that express purpose in the West Indies, Mediterranean, South Atlantic and Pacific oceans—and that it may be protected, about two millions of dollars are annually drawn from the public treasury. Let it not be pretended, as by superficial observers and idle declaimers it sometimes is, that commerce pays the revenue—it is consumption that pays every cent of it; or, that goods would not be imported, were not our navigation protected. British merchants, as a matter of business, would gladly purchase the exclusion of our flag from the sea, and the transport of the commodities over which it now floats, for many millions a year, and supply us with goods as plentifully as we are supplied at present—if the destruction of that important branch of our industry would permit us to pay for them! A silly person once observed to Mr. Jefferson how great was the amount of revenue paid by the city of New York; and he said, "remove the custom-house across the Hudson, and the city of Jersey will pay it."

But what American heart is not warmed when the result of this decisive protection of commerce and navigation is presented to view—which has raised up our tonnage to be second only to that of Great Britain—which has caused the starry-banner to be displayed, with honour, from the burning line to the icy barriers of the north and south—which has demonstrated the momentous truth, a truth worth all the sophisms of the old and new schools of amalgamated economists, that protection, or even prohibition, has no necessary relation to the cost of articles to the consumer, seeing the proud fact is, that we excel all nations, in the celerity, certainty, and cheapness of our transportations; the foreign, through protection, and the coasting, by prohibition—of which there is irresistible proof in the appendix, to which we appeal. The domestic competition, as in all other cases it will, nullified the solemn and terrible predictions of those who, in times past, spoke of "taxing the many for the benefit of the few." Shall we rather take lessons from opinion than experience? Shall theories, exploded by practice, be preferred by a thinking people?

It is admitted that the power to "regulate commerce" is granted. How shall it be shewn that ships may be excluded, and their cargoes received? If Great Britain and France prohibit the use of our vessels in their ports and exclude our products, how is it possible that, in prohibiting the use of British

and French ships in our ports, we may not exclude cargoes of British and French goods? The constitution of the United States was made for the farmers, manufacturers and mechanics; not for the merchants, the last being only a small portion of the whole. If there is power to protect property in ships and their cargoes, there must be power to protect property vested in lands and workshops. If the interests, or business, of one class of persons may be protected under the guns of our national vessels of war, and in the most distant seas—the interests of other classes, quietly seated at home, on the "mountains of Vermont or in the swamps of the Patapsco," may certainly claim the same paternal care of the general government!

But we have adverted to this subject of protection, not because we thought it worthy, in itself, of remark, or needed authorities to support the general principle of it. They are abundant, and some of them may be found in the appendix. Washington and Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton, Madison and Monroe are all on our side—and we have other names that will compare with those of any of the new interpreters of the constitution! But we took up this matter for the purpose of bringing out some important facts bearing upon the general subject before us, which we think claim, and will receive, the sober consideration of our fellow citizens.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that, from circumstances, local or temporary, matters of a sectional character should have been introduced into discussions on the principle of protection, and that some appear disposed to deny unto others what may not only not be injurious, but what shall not be manifestly advantageous to themselves. This is repugnant to the first rules of the constitution, in which compromises and concessions abound—and these must exist in every society, in every family, if peace and prosperity are expected to endure in them. We shall not do more than allude to these things—being indisposed to rally to our support any aid not to be derived from the justice of our cause, or bring into this contest other disputed questions of right. There is no disagreeing interest in the people of the United States involved in this matter.—We defy the evidence of those injuries, to any other branch of industry, which prejudice and passion have imputed to the encouragement of domestic manufactures; and the people are happily getting into a frame of mind to reject declamation and ask for proof. We offer experience in opposition to theory—practice against speculation. A large majority of the people of this country, are as if they had no foreign market for their productions, and must have a home one. Without it, the farmer must make his clothes, the taylor his shoes, the blacksmith turn carpenter, and the mason make watches, or do without the things respectively desired.—But, by different pursuits, not only a greater degree of perfection is obtained, but the profits of all parties are enhanced, by the interchange of commodities. The agricultural commodities of the middle and western states, such as grain and its manufactures, have their chief market, for the surplusses raised, in the eastern states, and some of their mineral productions, partly manufactured, pass east and south. The south supplies all with cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, and receives manufactures in payment for these articles—and thus an internal commerce is carried on compared with which the foreign trade is of no great importance, except in cotton only, unless so far as it serves to regulate, as it is regulated by, the internal trade. The statistical tables from

* Dr. Cooper, in his late speech at Columbia. The numerous manufacturing establishments on the Patapsco, and the great water-power of that stream, one would suppose, were irreconcilable with the idea of swamps.

the treasury department, in which are collected all the items, great and small, of the foreign trade, exhibit large amounts, and we see and understand them; but were such tables published of the home trade, the aggregate would exceed five hundred, instead of the fifty millions of dollars. Few persons have ever thought upon this subject, much less ventured to calculate it. And yet it is every man's concern—a business that belongs to the heart and home of all persons. On the White mountains of New Hampshire we find the sugar of Louisiana, and in the plains beyond the Mississippi the cotton cloths of Rhode Island are domesticated—the products of the bowels of the land in Pennsylvania and Virginia, supply the workshops or give fuel to the furnaces and factories of New York—wool from Ohio finds a market at Boston—lead from Missouri and Illinois seeks all our cities, and the cotton of South Carolina is met with every where. All these, working together, constitute the prosperity and power of the United States; and we earnestly recommend our readers to the article on “internal trade” in the appendix. There is much in it that will surprise the most of them, as we ourselves confess that we have been, in considering the facts collected.

The diversity of opinion that we have entertained since the expediency of protecting manufactures was first broadly broached, soon after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain—introduced by the wrongs and violence of the government of that country, and rendered necessary by our own wants displayed during the continuance of the contest by embargo, non-intercourse, and finally, by arms, had its original formation at a distant period. Persons do not shake off the prejudices of education and the force of habit, with a change of the form of their government—with the transfer of allegiance from one power to that of another. These have duration long after the political ties are sundered by which those prejudices or habits were formed. In all old governments, some certain set of notions prevail in ecclesiastical as well as civil affairs, which become constitutional, and acquire the force of determinate principles, the right of them being hardly questioned. Nothing else than some great act of oppression can bring them into doubt, and reformation of abuses proceeds slowly. Europe has been deluged with blood, and the rivers of Asia choaked with carcases of the slain, because of religious opinions—and secular revolutions have proceeded to the extent of wholly changing the principles of governments—but still the nations remained: “the dog returned to his vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire”—revolution failing to produce reformation. Hence it is, that great communities of men, enlightened and deeply thinking on many subjects, adopt others, the policy of their governments, either in religion or politics, as things not to be acquired into. Thus in many parts of Germany, and even in Switzerland, the birth place of Tell and theatre of his glory, men are hired for soldiers with the same requisitions and under the same circumstances, that Mexican mountaineers hire mules for the bearing of burthens, and without greater discretion in the first than there remains to the last; except that the former assault and murder those who never wronged them or their country, at the command of a master, and the latter are merely taxed animals, contributing in proportion to their natural strength—each being equally machines. And, though at times, as in Spain, not long ago, liberal ideas may seem to prevail—yet the people of that country regretted the absent despotism of absolute monarchy, and sighed for a restoration of the “holy inquisition.” Such is prejudice—the force of habit, and power of education.

Though the point of these remarks applies less to

our own country, than to any other that ever was governed by a king, because of the early spread of knowledge and diffusion of correct ideas of the rights of man—still, to a certain extent, it is applicable, though fifty-one years have passed since the declaration of independence; for some feel as though they were not wholly relieved of allegiance to the king of Great Britain. The body is emancipated by a single struggle, but generations appear necessary to emancipate the mind. Witness the slow progress which a practical understanding of the republican system makes in the new governments of the south. Indeed, it may be said of ourselves, that we had not formed a national character anterior to the late war.

Chatham, the illustrious Chatham, the great friend of political rights, had no idea of permitting a feeling of independence to grow up in this country—no willingness that our fathers should ascertain their own strength: and for these reasons it was, that “America should not be allowed to manufacture a hob-nail,” with his approbation. By this severe and selfish policy, he intended to keep us hitched to the car of England's king. This was the grand principle on which the “mother country” acted. The governors and judges, and soldiers and clergy, and all others sent hither in the pay or under the patronage of the king, were instructed to encourage us in hewing wood and cultivating the earth, and in sending all our raw products “home”—and to discourage the establishment of workshops, or the manufacture of any thing which could be supplied by importations. One can hardly believe to what an extent the aristocracy of that day carried the British policy. It is less than twenty years since, that the last of the race died in Maryland, a foolish old man, who yet continued to ship his tobacco to a factor in England, as before the revolution, and to receive from thence supplies of the most trifling articles for his family use—such as tea, sugar, coffee, pepper, mustard, and all farming utensils and articles of clothing, packed up and forwarded as they had been at the period of the first settlements in the state. And the force of this policy may well be esteemed, when it induced such a man as Thomas Jefferson, who had passed through all the trials of the revolutionary war, and witnessed the sufferings of his brethren for the want of such supplies as domestic manufactures would have furnished, to give an opinion, in 1785, that our “workshops should be kept in Europe.” But after that, he frequently recommended the establishment of them at home; and, in 1816, when the necessity of protecting them began to be examined, he wrote his famous letter to Benjamin Austin, the whole of which is inserted in the appendix—saying, that he who now was “against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a DEPENDENCE on that [any foreign.] nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns”—adding, “I am proud to say that I am not one of these.”

But had foreign nations, and especially Great Britain and France, continued to treat us with tolerable decency in the reception of our products and a liberal exchange of commodities, extending to us also the courtesies that belonged to us as an independent nation—it is very possible that Mr. Jefferson, and tens of thousands of others friendly to the protection of domestic industry, would have retained their old opinions all the days of their lives. But his opinions were changed by causes like those which had brought about the American revolution; and renewed acts of oppression and violence assured him that the work was incomplete, unless “the manufacturer, being placed by the side of the agriculturist, might wrest the weapon of distress from the foreign hand which had so long wantonly wielded it.”

There was another cause which had a powerful

effect to prevent the establishment of manufactures, and lead the judgment of the people captive. That was our eager desire after commerce and navigation, and the full employment and fair profits on labour that they afforded, because of certain peculiar, but temporary, circumstances under which we were placed.

We inherited from England a love of them, and, because they furnished "a nursery for seamen" to man her fleets, she did not much discourage us in them. And we had hardly become settled down under a regular government, before the French revolution broke out, and opened a way for the fullest gratification of our desires to be merchants and navigators. In the disordered state of things which followed that awful and mighty event, our ports became places of deposit for the supply of many nations, and our ships the carriers of all sorts of commodities to them. Our exports rose from 19 millions in 1791, to 67 millions in 1796, and reached the enormous amount of 108 millions in 1807. In the first six years of our government we exported about as large an average amount of staple articles as in the last six years, cotton excepted—which was unimportant in the earliest period, and, indeed, of no great value until the year 1798. [See the large table of exports in the appendix.]

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	<i>Tobacco—hdls.</i>	<i>Flour—bbls.</i>	<i>Rice—tierces.</i>	<i>Beef & Pork bbls.</i>
1791,	101,272	619,681	99,980	90,552
1792,	112,428	824,464	141,762	112,736
1793,	59,947	1,074,639	134,611	113,669
1794,	76,826	846,010	116,486	150,30
1795,	61,050	637,369	138,326	184,342
1796,	69,018	725,194	181,039	166,402
	480,541	4,777,357	762,454	817,009
1821,	66,856	1,056,119	88,221	133,474
1822,	82,169	827,865	87,089	165,962
1823,	99,009	756,702	101,365	116,947
1824,	77,883	996,702	113,229	133,303
1825,	75,984	813,406	97,015	173,734
1826,	64,098	857,820	111,063	161,880
	466,001	5,309,114	567,982	885,300

But after 1807, because of the British orders in council and French decrees, these nations being jealous of our prosperity, or resolved to make us take a part in their quarrel, our commercial prosperity was arrested by the embargo and other restrictive measures—and the exports, which amounted to 108 millions in that year, were valued at only 22 millions in 1808, foreign and domestic articles included. They reached 61 millions in 1811, and then came the war of 1812—but in 1817 and 1818, the British ports being open to our flour, and the export of cotton being heavy, they rose to 181 millions for these two years; and the next two following, the British ports being shut, they fell to 140 millions—21 millions of the diminution being in the value of vegetable food only.

During the restrictive measures of 1808, and following years, the idea of extending manufactures began to prevail; the war of 1812, shewed the necessity of them, and much capital was vested in certain establishments. Peace followed early in 1815, commerce revived and the farmers, as well as the planters, flourished again; vast quantities of rival manufactures were imported, and our factories fretted out a weary life for a little while, and then many were stopped and their owners ruined. Soon after this, the British ports were shut, and capital vested in lands depreciated not less than 60 or 70 per cent.

and one wide calamity was spread over all the states north of the Potomac and Ohio. Partial relief came by the meagre and reluctant tariff of 1824, and the home market measurably supplied the want of a foreign one; and it was hoped that the principle of protection had been fully acknowledged. But the law of 1824, being defective in several essential particulars, has been counteracted by the policy, ingenuity and frauds of foreigners, assisted by our auctions and credits allowed on the payment of duties; the 30 per cent. intended for the protection of the woolen manufactures, hardly operates as more than 10 per cent. upon the *real* foreign value of such articles imported "to order;" and this extensive interest, for a year or two past, has been, and, now is, standing on the verge of destruction. Sheep are hardly worth the rearing, and cloths have been sold for less than their stock cost the American makers of them.

But, out of the triumphant success which has attended some branches of manufacture, great good has arisen, not only on account of profits gained to the country, but in changes of public opinion; the body of the merchants being now satisfied that manufactures increase instead of diminish foreign commerce; adding much to our tonnage, and swelling the amount of our exports! The dreams of speculators, too, as to their effect on the public revenue, have not been realized—for that also has increased, and, as we believe, because of the tariff—for persons will purchase more freely of the luxuries or comforts of life as their means are extended; and a manufacturing village of five hundred individuals, consumes more taxed articles than an agricultural population of two thousand. The east may now be said to have joined the middle and west in opinion—but the south still holds back. The necessity of shaking off old prejudices has not yet appeared to the people of this part of the United States, and the continued reception of their cotton abroad, with the consumption of their sugar at home, (the foreign being virtually excluded, so far as the home supply extends,) places them out of those difficulties which their brethren of the grain-growing states encounter; and they do not appreciate the importance of the home market as they ought. There is a trite saying, that "seeing is believing, but feeling is the naked truth." We would that they should believe without feeling! But the tobacco of Virginia pays a duty of 66 cents per pound in Great Britain, and the probability is that, even of this great staple of that state, less is consumed in that country than is used at home. Unfortunately however, while foreign commerce is so much attended to, we have to grope about, each one for himself, to ascertain the many times more deeply interesting things which belong to the home trade. The time will come when the planters shall feel as the farmers do feel; when they will find no more *favor* in British eyes than the growers of wheat. And, if the use of their cotton was *prohibited* in a foreign country, would the people of South Carolina be willing to receive and consume the cotton goods manufactured in that country? Can they purchase of those who will not buy any thing of them? *Bread* is as much a material that enters into the value of manufactures as *cotton*? Baltimore exports nearly 200,000 barrels of flour annually to the states east of the Hudson, with large quantities of Indian corn; whiskey, &c. the whole greater in value than her domestic exports to all foreign places; and there is no doubt that Virginia sends to Baltimore and places further north and east, a much greater value in coal, flour, tobacco, &c. than is that of her exports to all the rest of the world. To Great Britain, the whole, or very nearly the whole of her products exported for consumption, is 14,000.

hds. of tobacco* valued at \$1,160,000, according to the treasury tables of the last year. It is nothing to the cotton planters that nearly one fourth of their whole crop has its market at home,† with one half of their rice, the whole of their sugar, and three fourths of the naval stores and lumber of North Carolina? Will any one believe that the domestic demand for cotton has no effect on the price, seeing that its manufactures go into the foreign exports of our country—and that cotton yarn and coarse cotton goods are cheaper in the United States than in England? Is competition “the soul of trade,” specially denied its effect on this solitary article? No—no; were all the cotton mills of this country suddenly destroyed by fire, the price of cotton would be at least one cent less per lb. than its present low rate, and muslins, now selling for 12½ cents, would advance to 25 cents. Let the skillful in figures calculate the effect of this reduction on the whole quantity of cotton produced in the south. It will amount to three millions a year—or twice the sum which is paid for revenue, (we cannot say *protection*, for it is not), on all the woollen goods imported, for which *protection*, in reality, is asked. On reference to the appendix, these things will fully appear.

What injury hath attached itself to the progress and prosperity of American res? We mean in practice, not in theory, being the representatives of practical men.

*Except some cotton for a year or two past. It is probable that the *flour and coal* sent to Baltimore, New York and Boston, and other ports, may produce a greater value to Virginia than all her domestic products exported to foreign places! An extensive and intelligent dealer in coal at Baltimore, calculates the supply of this place, from Virginia, at 600,000 bushels; and, as its costs about 18 cents per bushel at Richmond, the value is \$1,080,000. We have no information on the probable amount received at N. Y. and ports further east—but suppose it must amount to a great deal more than is consumed at Baltimore.

†The British official returns of 1825, shew the consumption of only 14,510,551 lbs. of tobacco, equal to 2,000 hds. of 1,200 lbs. each—but perhaps, for evasions of the duty, 14,000 hds. may be allowed. On the 12,000 hds. which costs in our country less than 1,000,000 dollars, the British raised a revenue of 2,570,000 dollars!—the duty being 66 cents per lb.

†The latest general statement of the importation of cotton into Great Britain that we can lay our hands upon at the present moment, is one made out last year, shewing the business of the six preceding years. The whole imports of 1825 were 820,929 bales, as follows:

United States	423,248
Brazils	193,942
East Indies	60,484
Egypt	111,023
West Indies, &c.	32,232

820,929

In 1822 not a single bale of Egyptian cotton was received in Great Britain, and in 1823, only 2,538 bales—in 1825, 111,023 bales. This cotton ranks with that of New Orleans as to quality and price, or, indeed, is rather better. The East India ranges at from 1½d. to 2d. cheaper than common uplands, and is almost exclusively used for the manufacture of such coarse goods as are manufactured at our own mills; and directly interferes with our product to the whole amount used in Great Britain, especially when American cotton bears a liberal price; and then its importation is greatly increased. But for the protection afforded, a large quantity of the cotton cloths consumed in the United States would be of British manufactures of their own *East India cotton!*

Actual sales at Liverpool, during the week ending Aug. 25, 1827, were—Bowed 5 7-8d. to 7¼—Surat and Bengal 4½d. to 4¾.

The stock of cotton in all the British ports, was estimated as follows, at the latest accounts from Liverpool:

American	bales 278,020
Brazilian	75,550
Egyptian	53,640
East Indian	81,540
West Indian, &c.	11,320

500,070

Should we indulge ourselves in bringing up the past prophecies of alarmists, to compare them with the results calculated by the deeply-thinking men on the other side, how would the fantastic images of fancy stand beside the substantialities of truth! But we wish not to offend—to make any appear ridiculous. This, however, we shall say—that the prophecies of the enemies of the system have entirely failed, whilst the calculations of its friends have been more than realized. The progress of manufactures in the United States cannot have had effects upon the public morals, public virtue or public revenue—upon private conduct, private happiness, or private profit, so long as our political institutions remain as they are, so long as land is plenty and labor in demand; so long as taxation, tythes and poor rates shall not send the worthy and industrious supperless to bed. And to calculate results here by results in Great Britain, is precisely as absurd as it would be to measure the energies and efforts of a free people by those of a nation of slaves. We do not mean to regard the British as personal slaves; but that they are politically so, because of the burthens imposed upon them, and which they must pay, we think will not be disputed—and taxes are collected and tythes gathered at the point of the sword.

When such is the state of things with us, and every productive adult male is required to pay \$100 a year for the support of government, then may manufacturers become the degraded things which they are in England; but, if *Colquhoun* is to be relied upon, even these are more virtuous and better provided for than the agriculturists, both crimes and paupers being far less numerous in the manufacturing than in the agricultural counties.*

What harm hath the much abused tariff of 1824 rendered to any of the people of the United States? Has one barrel of flour, one bushel of corn, one gallon of whiskey, one pound of tobacco or rice, one piece of timber, or ought else that we have for export, not been exported because of it—one pound less of cotton required of the planters, or one less of sugar consumed? Has our tonnage declined, or our seamen been less employed? Has the price of any article been enhanced to the consumer, because of the additional duty laid by the tariff for the purposes of protection? We say no to all these sweeping questions, and to each of the parts of the first, and demand a reason why clamorous denunciations of the tariff should be indulged as they are. But it is in vain that we invite our opponents to meet us with their facts. The grievances talked about are not reducible to demonstration by figures, and the most of what we have heard upon the subject, except in the language of melancholy prophecy, may be understood by this doggerel—

“I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
“The reason why I cannot tell;
“But this I know, and that full well,
“I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.”

The people of our country are not prepared to accept the like of this in place of argument. Prejudices will give way; and the spirit of party having exhausted itself, our fellow-citizens will demand some reason for such dislikes. They will not be so unjust as to hate what is not shewn to harm them. It is not in the American character to hate without reason; it is better fitted to love without cause, being generous and disposed to judge favorably of men and things.

On the other hand, the benefits of the protecting system which we proclaim, being substantial, seek the severest scrutiny and perpetually gather strength by investigation. Try it, prove it, test it as you please—its

*The criminal offences charged are as 40 to 100, and number of paupers as 1 to 2, in favor of the manufacturing districts.

†It is a fact worthy of high consideration indeed, and which should not escape the observation of any one, that our own manufacture of cotton is chiefly added to the general use of our own production—because that a large part of such coarse goods as we make are made in England out of the inferior material of the East Indies. Some years ago, when American cotton was high, the writer of this saw a large quantity of East India cotton in one of our manufactories, and was informed that the duty of three cents per pound could be advantageously paid upon it, when American cotton was, as he thinks, 18 or 20 cents per lb. [Repeated, to be remembered.]

advantages only are shewn; and like fine gold, the *acids* neither diminish or disfigure them. And, while we set forth the thousand benefits of protection to commerce and navigation and manufactures, and of agriculture through them, we ask *one* case, a tangible case, one that we can grapple with, from our opponents, of a generally disadvantageous description, to be arrayed against the benefits which we extol. Let them assume the affirmative of the questions that we have just asked! If there is any one, they have easy access to it—the statistics concerning foreign commerce being abundant and in the hands of every man. Let us see the *oppression* of the “monopolies,” that they speak of so fluently. Let them bring forward their cases of “extortion,” and confirm their oft told tale about the “picking of the pockets of the many for the benefit of the few.” Can these things be, and nobody *know* them? Shall facts so important to be ascertained, rest alone on declamation? Shall such imposing national interests be combated only with blind prejudice or honest mistake, the madness of party or the want of reflection? We offer numerous facts to the people, and earnestly invite the most rigid examination of them. We shew practical results from past transactions—they offer chiefly wild and frightful visions of the future. The people are called upon to hew down the good tree and lose its fruits, though yet only in the vigor of its growth, because an “evil eye” hath been cast upon it by some *foreign* magician and dealer in old clothes.* May we prefer the dogmas of those who have studied man and philosophy in the closet, to the experience of others who have mixed with society and examined him for themselves? A herd of these closet-philosophers is less valuable than he who shall cause two blades of grass to grow where only one was formerly produced.

With these general remarks, imperfect and brief when compared with the solid foundations or vast range of the subjects referred to, we shall proceed to mention some of the points of the protecting system and encouragement of manufactures, the triple-sisters of internal improvement and natural allies of the greater interests of agriculture,—confidently appealing to the various statements and facts offered in the appendix for ample support of all that we shall say; only soliciting a disposition in the reader to seek for truth, believing that he will certainly find it.

The combined operations of agriculture and manufactures have invariably caused an increase of population in every nation and state, or part of a nation or state, using commerce as the handmaid of both. And, as population is the origin of national power and wealth, it should be the first consideration of a statesman, unless the extent of country is small and the people already overflowing. By these operations knowledge is extended, the comforts of life increased, and moral, as well as natural strength, advanced. On the other hand, when a country is purely agricultural, and especially if possessed by planters, the population must be sparse, and the want of concentration materially obstructs the progress of knowledge, and acquisition of physical and moral power. The first abounds with small freeholds, begetting a spirit of independence and exalting the character of man, as lord of the soil. Habits of industry and frugality are encouraged, because the profits of them are immediately felt by large numbers of the people in their own persons. Early marriages take place in consequence, for large families are rather desired than feared. Education is of easy access to all, for school-houses abound, and children become profitable at an early age—idleness, the parent vice, being disreputable. As wealth accumulates, roads and bridges and canals are projected and constructed, and new factories established, for capital is plentiful—and one new business begets another in geometrical proportion, causing a general reduction in the price of commodities, through increased perfection in the arts of producing them. All these things necessarily take place in lightly taxed and liberally governed nations, being agricultural, manufacturing and commercial. But in the reverse, the population must be thinly

scattered, wealth is acquired slowly because of the sluggish circulation of money, schools are few and far between, social intercourse is difficult and information not easily obtained—internal improvements are not made, unless partially, because of the want of condensed power in men and money to make them, these being dissipated by spreading over a wide surface; and perhaps the most of all is this disadvantage, that a few are very rich and the many very poor—some well informed persons, and numerous adults, male and female, who cannot read and write.

We ask those who have knowledge in these matters and are willing to speak of them, whether or not these things are so. A purely agricultural region of country, cannot abound in a wholesome, happy and numerous population; but when joined to and aided by other pursuits, agriculturalists are, perhaps, at once the best and the happiest of all classes of society—the peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.”

The protection of domestic industry has not only built up the commerce and navigation of the United States, but continues to increase both—it adds to the public revenue, by furnishing the means of purchasing taxed commodities—it has reduced the cost of articles, by exciting the domestic competition—it has probably added 50 per cent. to the internal and coasting trade within the last five years—it has opened *new* markets for flour, and grain, equal to the whole foreign export of these articles—it has caused greatly increased supplies of mineral substances and of coal—it has counterbalanced, in part, the restrictions and prohibitions of Europe, and will place us on an equality with all nations in matters of trade if persevered in and extended—in short, it has subsisted a large part of the people of the United States, given employment to millions on millions of active capital, and become indispensable to the well being of the republic. Without its aids, we should be poor and miserable as the Portuguese, whose work shops are in their ally, Great Britain. It is incorporated with all that we enjoy in the comforts of private life or possess in national reputation or power. These are broad, but, we think not, bold assertions—and capable of fullest demonstration and undeniable proof.

But, having already extended this address to a greater length than was desirable, we shall make a general reference to the appendix for the support of the momentous facts asserted, and to maintain many other collateral and very important matters submitted in vindication of our principles, and to demonstrate the expediency and necessity of urging the entire establishment of them, for the common benefit of *all* the people of all these United States, as capacity is shewn to sustain the protecting system by domestic competition.

The primary object of the meeting at Harrisburg was to consider the present state of the growers and manufacturers of wool, and some remarks on this subject may be, particularly expected from us: and having, as we hope and believe, sustained the principle and explained the policy of protection, and denied the possible existence of *monopoly* when *competition* is not forbidden by *natural* causes, such as soil and climate—this part of our duty will be the more easily accomplished, and we shall proceed immediately to it, after introducing to our readers the following strong and appropriate extract from a report made to the senate of Pennsylvania on the 14th of February, 1817:

“Man and all his works are helpless in infancy. The noblest then require the protection and nourishment of a parent. Seeing establishments in their greatness, we are apt to forget the humble beginning from which they have risen; but when traced to their origin, it will be found that in every enlightened government they have been its nurslings in their infancy. In such governments, manufactures have been the favorite and almost peculiar objects of their protection; the history of all the manufacturing nations is full of proofs, that whenever a manufacture is in its infancy, it is protected by duties, bounties, and premiums on the article; privileges, protection and encouragement, to the artisan; until the manufacture has progressed so as to supply the wants of the country. Then the exportation of the raw material, the importation of the manufactured article, the emigration of the workmen, and the communication of the knowledge of the art, are prohibited under severe penalties, in some

*Before the tariff of 1824, a large part of the negro cloths imported from England were made out of old clothes, torn into tatters by machinery, and reduced again to something like wool.

cases extending to the forfeiture of life. The history of none of these nations can furnish an instance of a manufacture being left to take care of itself, or of its success when unaided by government. The committee can discern no good reason why this nation should not follow in the path which has been lighted by the experience of others, and more especially where our own teaches us the immense advantage flowing from manufactures to the places where they have been established."

The report concluded with the following resolution: "Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, that our senators in congress be instructed and our members in the house of representatives requested, to use their endeavors to have such measures adopted, as will effectually protect and encourage the manufactures of the United States."

Had the object of this resolution been accomplished in 1817, we might now have exported 15 or 20 millions of dollars in manufactures, instead of six millions annually, —the fee of Pennsylvania, under her *practically* wise policy, would have been worth 100 millions of dollars more than it is, and her population would have increased in hundreds of thousands, however rapid as it has been, compared with that of several of the old states.

The low condition of the woollen manufactures in this country at the commencement of the late contest, at arms with Great Britain, was shewn by the humiliating request preferred by the secretary of war to congress, that existing laws might be repealed so far as to allow the importation of *six thousand blankets* for the Indian department! We believed then, and believe so still, that this suggestion was made that blankets might be obtained from Great Britain for the preservation of our soldiers, when raised and marched to attack the British colony of Canada! But the law was not repealed; and it will not be regarded as a wild speculation to express an opinion, that we lost more men by the want of woollen clothing and other supplies, during the war, than by battle and all other fair exposures to danger that attended the military life. We might dwell long upon this distressing and disgraceful fact—(we call it *disgraceful*), for a wise policy would have prevented its occurrence), and relate instances of suffering which happened on the Niagara frontier, that, even at this day, would chill the blood of every friend of his country and of man; but we present it, simple and unadorned, to the sober reflection of the people, that they may determine whether they will permit the like terrible waste of human life, and cruel dissipation of the means of our country to support its dear-bought independence, even to happen again.

The wants of the nation and of individuals, caused the establishment of some woollen manufactories, and an extended business in the few which had existed previous to that time; but they could supply only a small part of the general demand: and something very much like smuggling, if it did not approach towards *treason*, was rather countenanced than condemned, that a trade might be kept up with an enemy employed in the conflagration of our villages on the maritime frontier, and who had introduced the tomahawk of the savage into civilized warfare on our northern and western borders.

And here, perhaps, an opportunity is best presented to speak of a rude, indiscriminating and vulgar prejudice which had its origin at this period—the alleged *extortion* of the manufactures, such as that they demanded 12 or 14 dollars for a yard of cloth which they could have afforded to make, for 6 or 7; and these same illiberal or thoughtless persons felt something like pleasure in the ruin of the manufacturers which followed the close of the war, because of this alleged "extortion." Admit, for the sake of the argument, that the facts proclaimed were true, and what then? Who charged the farmers with *extortion* when flour was at 13 or 14 dollars per barrel, and whiskey at 65 or 70 cents per gallon, in 1817? Who is wicked enough to rejoice that flour has since fallen to less than 5 dollars, when delivered at our sea-ports, and whiskey been sold at no more than 20 or 22 cents? Who was so base as to be delighted when farms that cost from 100 to 150 dollars per acre, were knocked down by hundreds under the sheriff's hammer, at from 20 to 30 dollars per acre, and tens of thousands of valuable

individuals were suddenly cast from an abundance of all the comforts of life into stinted allowances of the most common food—that worthy men were hired as daily laborers on the lands which they had owned? We should like to look such a man in the face, if one there is, that we might avoid him as a person infested with the plague, for a liberal intercourse with that man would be the contamination of all just feelings and a sign of the departure of all good principles! Would we not have called the farmers fools—arrant fools, in 1817, if they had sold their flour for five dollars a barrel, (which it *appears* that they can make it for) when they could just as easily obtain fourteen? Indeed, we should suppose that persons acting thus had, by some calamity, been deprived of the use of their reason! And the cotton planters and others are so situated. Cotton is now made by less than ten cents per pound, it was even lately sold at almost thirty cents per pound; but who was stupid enough to prefer a grave charge of "extortion" against the cotton planters? There was not one man so silly to be found in all the country!—nor one who abused the tobacco planters for receiving \$185 per hoghead in 1816! How then is it that some have made a law to regulate the prices and profits on woollen goods, and are willing to leave flour, cotton, every thing else, to the *natural effects of supply and demand*? We will suggest the reason why—it is caused by our old prejudices, fanned by the agents of British manufacturers and merchants, and was kept in flame by a horde of domestic vendors of British tapes and bobbins, some of whom openly rejoiced at the defeats and disasters that we met with in the last war, that it might terminate, *and they again have British goods to sell.* THEIR BUSINESS WAS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND SO WERE THEIR HEARTS. These men had much influence on society by their intercourse with all classes of people—and when, charged with demanding exorbitant profits for themselves, were always ready to throw the odium of it upon the domestic manufacturers. The writer of this address well recollects a person seeking cloth for a coat—a piece of British goods was shewn to him, and 13 dollars a yard demanded for it, which was pronounced too high. "Yes," said the shopkeeper, it is very high—but we cannot help it—see, here is a piece of American cloth not nearly so good, for which we are compelled to ask the same price—but take which you please; *our profits on either are very small.*" In thousands of cases, American goods were sold as British, that a *wise* public might pay an additional price for them; and, as they were equally as valuable, that operation was not reprobated. We know a manufacturing establishment whose proprietor obtained an understanding with a merchant, (strongly suspected of receiving supplies of British goods clandestinely,) for the sale of his own American woollens, and large quantities of his cloths, put up after the manner of the British, were sold as such without being questioned—at two or three dollars a yard higher than parts of the same parcels of goods brought when frankly sold for what they were! The merchant kept his secret—but the fact was, that most of the cloths which he sold as being British, were really American! So much for public judgment and public clamor about "extortion."

†It is due to truth to say, that this class of persons was chiefly confined to the cities, and has almost disappeared. They realize as much profit in selling American as British goods; so that some stand neutral, and a majority are now on the side of their country, as many always were, under all changes of circumstances and times, and losses and privations suffered.

*Until lately, numerous articles of American manufacture have been sold as if they were British, and some, perhaps, yet are. We might name several of them, but shall not. The deception, if it be one, injures not our country or countrymen, nor wrongs foreigners, the articles being as valuable as their own, and as rightfully entitled to public consumption. The British are returning this compliment by counterfeiting our cottons for the South American market; but as yet have not been successful, because of the manifest superiority and reduced price of our fabrics. They cannot compete with us in that or any other branch of industry which we fully "take hold" of.

But this is not all. Such wool which now costs 40 or 50 cents, sold for three or four dollars in 1814—the wages of the people employed were twice the present price, and those of the principal workmen three times as high, for experienced persons were few—all the dye-stuffs and other foreign materials were four or five times their present average value, and the cost of machinery and implements at the same extravagant terms. Almost all commodities were at great prices—flour in 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, averaged about ten dollars per barrel, and all other products of the farmers were at like good profits to them; and they could then far better afford to give one hundred dollars for a yard of cloth than five dollars now—for if any one had 100 barrels of flour, or wheat enough to make it, to sell, he received 1000 dollars for it instead of the less than 500 which he now gets; but the labor and the land required to make a bushel of wheat was just as much then as at the present time. The difference in the receipts for flour is \$500, in that of three yards of the best cloth, at 14 dollars, to make a suit of clothes, only twenty-seven dollars, all told, making one crop and wanting only one suit per annum. Or, if he had 100 lbs. of fine wool to dispose of, it brought him 300 dollars, instead of only 40 or 50 dollars. And on the whole, if the manufacturers could now receive five dollars a yard for such cloth as they sold for thirteen in 1814, they would make a much larger proportional profit on their capital employed and cost of labor. Then the wool only, cost them six or seven dollars for each yard of the cloth, and it now costs them 80 or 100 cents; and the expense of dyeing and dressing, and other costly operations, are reduced as above stated.

The growth of sheep and manufacture of their wool, which had been encouraged by circumstances, or rendered necessary by the unsteadiness of the foreign demand for the surplus commodities of most of the states, was of considerable value soon after the close of the war, and many millions of dollars were invested in these businesses; fine woolled sheep having been purchased at most extravagant prices, because that fine wool had sold for from three to four dollars per pound; and sheep and their wool became a primary object with numerous agriculturalists, though the manufacture of their wool into the best looking cloths was yet not extensively understood. The farmers and manufacturers were also induced to these proceedings by numerous acts of legislative bodies, and a resolution was very generally manifested by the people to support them in these new branches of industry. But the protecting duties imposed during the war were withdrawn at its termination—vast quantities of British and other woollen goods were introduced and sacrificed “to break up our infant establishments,”* which was effectually accomplished. Then began the slaughter of the sheep; the farmers in despair, without a market for wool, and the price of grain advancing because of the British policy to receive bread-stuffs for cloths, our sheep walks were again converted into grain fields, and wheat sold for more than 200, and corn and rye at from 90 to 100 cents per bushel—all which is shewn in the appendix under the head of “British restrictions and prohibitory laws.” Soon after the slaughter of our sheep and the ruin of our manufactures, the British policy closed their ports, and things were so timed as if there was more than accident in the proceedings had—and cloths greatly advanced in price, the domestic competition having been completely overturned. But this advance on British cloths, and the appearance of regularity in the market, a little revived the hopes of the farmers and manufacturers. The first began to

gather up the remnants of their flocks and to increase and improve them—and the last to refit their old establishments and collect new hands to work in them; and then the business maintained itself, though it was not profitable, until 1824, when the present tariff law was passed. With the immediate imposition of a duty of 30 per cent. on cloths and cassimeres, and of 33½ per cent. after the 30th June 1825, an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. was levied on imported wool, to advance to 30 per cent. after the first of June 1826. The expediency of the latter duty was much doubted by many friends of the bill at its passage; though ultimate good will arise from the adoption of the principle, its practical operation, has, thus far, been rather injurious both to the manufacturers and growers of wool: to the first, in obstructing the reception of foreign supplies of particular sorts not sufficiently grown in our country, and so reducing the general business of their establishments,—and to the second, in lessening the demand because of such reduction. However, the law held out flattering prospects of encouragement, and the farmers and manufacturers embarked large capitals to profit by the protection afforded. Then again came British re-action in many different ways; we were again overflowed with British cloths and cassimeres sent out “to order,” clandestinely introduced or fraudulently entered in many cases, as was generally believed, and forced upon consumption through the auctions—and the descriptions of cloths chiefly made at our factories, fell 50 per cent. But the fine cloths were not much affected—the wool used therein being generally imported into the United States as it is into Great Britain, and paying duty in both countries: and, to command our market, the duty upon fine wool imported into Great Britain was reduced to 1d. per lb. while that on the finest wool imported by us has amounted to 40, 45 cents per lb. And thus, by foreign legislation alone, the advanced duty upon cloths levied by the congress of the United States for the protection of our makers of them, was rendered nugatory and void by an act of the British parliament; and the business of growing or manufacturing wool really became less profitable than it had been previous to the passage of the law of 1824. The British seem resolved to possess our market for their woollens, and will exert all the means in their power to keep it, seeing that they are about to lose the supply of cottons. The manner of their management is partially exhibited under the head of auctions in the appendix. If the present duties intended to be paid were really paid on all goods imported on “foreign account,” and the auction system was abolished, we do not believe that an increase of duty would have been asked for—and that the manufacturers, instead of being depressed and distressed as they are, might have kept their works employed, and would have furnished a sufficient and liberal market for American wool. The coarsest sorts, however, such are advantageously received from the Mediterranean and South America in exchange for our cotton manufactures, are not produced in this country. They are used for making what we called “negro cloths,” and should be admitted at a small duty, as in England; and the finest Saxon sorts, for the present, ought not to be very heavily taxed, being produced as yet only in small quantities: for it is in the manufacture of these and the superfine cloths that workmen obtain that tact of management and perfection in practice, which enables them to make better cloths out of common or merino wool, for the benefit of all parties and the country at large.

It was the square yard duty and establishment of a minimum, that built up the cotton manufactures—and it is these only which can build up those of wool—which can preserve this valuable branch of industry from ruin. And, a little while protected, it will be as able to protect itself as is the domestic manufacture of coarse cotton goods.

The petition to congress asks a square yard duty on certain established valuations, or *minimum*—say 50 cents, 2 dollars and 50 cents, 4 dollars and 6 dollars, and a duty of 40 per centum on the thus established cost of cloths in a foreign country, instead of 33½, as payable at the present time; on an advance of 6-2-3 per cent. on the valuation, and no more.

Frightful calculations, as to duties levied in this man-

*The purpose was often avowed, and there was no way of accounting for the importation and forced sales of large parcels of goods, but by believing that money had been subscribed to indemnify losses incurred. We have a strong recollection that something like this was openly stated in the British parliament by a leading member of that body, but cannot at present lay our hands upon the record of it. Such was the pressure of British goods upon us, that many invoices barely paid the charges and duties; and it is worthy of further remark, that the goods thus sacrificed were chiefly of those sorts which were partially made in the United States for the domestic supply.

ner, and all that was said about the minimum square yard duty on cottons, will be repeated and enlarged; but the *practical* effect of that duty upon cotton goods has over-*turned* all these calculations; and so will such a duty upon woollens, if directed by congress. But let what be said that may, the *operation* of the bill asked for will be after this manner, and we hope that the people will examine what we shall say—

Goods costing 50 cents* per square yard, will pay 20 cents per square yard, instead of 15-2-3 cents, the present rate of duty;

Those costing two dollars and fifty cents, will pay 100 cents, instead of 83½;

Those costing four dollars, will pay 160 cents, instead of 133½;

Those costing \$6 will pay 240 cents, instead of 200.

The advance of duties asked for is not large; but, the request being granted, the duties *intended to be paid will be paid*, or nearly so, except when smuggled; the difference between the minimums, as regulated by the square yard, being so considerable that fraudulent invoices will seldom be offered and more rarely pass through the custom houses—if the appraisers, with moderate industry, perform their office.

In objection to this scheme of proposed duties, it will be said, (as it was said about cottons, and last year about woollens), that the duties payable will be enormous, &c. Thus, it will be *calculated*—that cloth costing fifty one cents per square yard will be rated as though it cost 250 cents per square yard, and be subject to a duty of 100 cents per square yard, two hundred per cent or twice the amount of the original cost of the article, one cent, excepted, and we shall have many great speeches about that!

And this is very true. We pretend not to deny or disguise it. Yet—with such a law, who would be fool enough to import cloth costing fifty one cents per square yard, and pay 100 cents duty per square yard upon it, when he might import cloth at 50 cents, or a little less, and pay be only 20 cents duty? It is absurd to suppose that any such cloth will ever be imported. The foreign manufacturers and importers would adapt all the cloths designed for our markets *exactly to the minimums established, or a little below them*, and then would pay only 6-2-3 per cent. more duty than it was intended that they should pay by the tariff of 1824; and this advance, to favor the manufacturers, will not repay them, for the present, the reduction of their profits because of the proposed advance of duty upon imported wool—admitting that all which is asked for wool and woollens shall be granted by congress. *This is practical truth.*

The practice of merchants is, in many respects, conformable to that which we have suggested—for instance, they do not purchase such cheap and coarse sugar as may often be obtained in the West Indies at 2 or 3 cents per lb. or less, to encounter our duty of 3 cents per lb. but always prefer the better sorts, which pay no more duty than the worst. So the judgment of the merchants and importers would regulate their introduction of foreign cloths. To be sure, this plan would secure to our own manufacturers the home market for those kinds of cloth for which American wool is particularly fitted; and this is every way desirable, to cause a brisk demand for such wool and encourage the manufacture of it. And the minimums will powerfully check all attempts at “monopoly” and “extortion,” should the domestic *competition* fail to prevent them. But these cannot be really feared by any who dispassionately consider the subject, and reflect that every article, the manufacture of which is protected, is cheaper than the like foreign article at its place of exportation. Witness cotton goods, and the triumphant state of our protected navigation.

We shall now proceed briefly to notice the other items recommended to the consideration of congress by the convention. The duty of this is easy, because that their subject is better understood than that of wool and woollens.

1. To prevent frauds on the revenue. The article on auctions in the appendix, contains all which we think necessary to urge on this point.

*There is a minimum in the present law. Cloths costing less than 33½ cents per square yard are assumed for duty at that price per square yard.

2. A small increase of duty on hammered bar iron, and a correspondent increase of duty upon steel. The report of the committee on this subject gives the views of the convention. Of hammered iron, we imported last year 467,515 cwt. worth 1,590,350 dollars, chiefly from Sweden and Russia, which together received only 118,760 dollars worth of our products. Iron ore, with the means of its manufacture, and of all qualities, is abundant in the United States, and in every section of the country. It is article of primary necessity; and there is no possible reason why we should depend upon foreign countries for a single pound of its first manufactures. Some important particulars are given in the appendix. Various home fabrics of iron have, because of their superior quality and cheapness of price, already excluded like foreign articles; and we exported last year the value of \$248,960 dollars in manufactures of iron and steel. With a little assistance, this great interest will be completely established and with reduced prices to the consumers, the market being guarded against excessive importations, caused by the wants or speculations of foreigners; which, on the whole, as is known to every person conversant with the principles of commerce, produce re-actions, and rather increase than diminish *average* prices. Steel, as immediately dependent on iron, and being an important manufacture, should be supported *pari passu* with iron. Most of our farming utensils and castings are home-made, with many articles of ironmongery, cutlery, &c. with ample supplies of cannon and small arms.

The *extra* cost of iron during the late war, to the people of the United States, probably exceeded the whole value of *all* articles of iron imported since the proclamation of peace, without at all regarding the disadvantages and losses, delays and discomfitures, that ensued because of the deficiency of the supply! The transportation alone, cost several hundred thousand dollars more than they would have done, had the home manufacture been even in its present state. All who have a recollection of the “events of the war,” will subscribe to this opinion. The tariff of 1824 was of some service to this interest, though only 90 cents per cwt. was levied upon hammered bar iron. The following brief notice of the various proceedings relative to the duty upon iron, is curious and useful.

Previous to 1824, the duty on hammered bar iron was 75 cents per cwt. In the bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin, as chairman of the committee on manufactures, in 1820, it was proposed that the duty should be 125 cents, which was agreed to by the house of representatives 90 to 60—but the senate defeated the whole bill, and the duty remained as before. In 1822, Mr. Baldwin introduced a new bill to place the duty at 125 cents, which did not prevail; for in March of the same year, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, chairman of the committee of *ways and means*, reported a general *revenue* bill, in which he placed the duty at 100 cents on hammered bar iron and castings. This bill, being a “revenue bill,” excited no animation; even the “chambers of commerce” were silent about it—but it defeated Mr. Baldwin’s proposition, and then—*went to sleep*. In 1824, Mr. Tod, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, proposed that the duty should be 112 cents—on the final question it was reduced to 90 cents, 120 yeas, 85 nays. Thus it was sent to the senate, and 90 cents were stricken out, but reinstated before the passage of the bill, which, however, was much and injuriously altered in that body; it being understood that the house of representatives would insist upon 90 cents, and obtain it, or lose the whole bill.

3. Flax and hemp and their manufactures. The full and able report of the committee on this subject leaves us nothing to say, except to recommend that report to our readers.

4. The farther protection of distilled spirits. This is a very important interest in the grain growing states, and especially to farmers not having a convenient access to market. In 1826 we imported 535,226 gals. distilled from grain, and 3,182,926 gallons distilled from other materials, worth together \$1,587,712. Nearly half the quantity was directly or indirectly from the British West Indies. The whole foreign supply may be conveniently dispensed with. The British levy a duty of 8s. 6d. per

gallon, or more if of high proof, on spirits imported from their own colonies, to protect the home distillations and breweries, that the excise may be paid for the support of government.

5. Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons. It is known to every one that, in consequence of the protection already afforded, the home-made coarse cotton goods consumed in the United States, are cheaper than such goods manufactured and consumed in England. About this there can be no dispute. But if any should arise, the facts stated in the appendix will end it. In like manner, all common calicoes are making cheaper in this country than in that, and rapidly approaching a supply of the whole domestic demand, being preferred to the British. It is confidently believed, that if the minimum valuation on the square yard shall be raised to only 40 cents for duty, instead of 30, as at present, that the finer calicoes and other fine cotton goods will be speedily supplied on the same good terms as the coarse ones are. We have practical knowledge in this matter, and the whole subject is familiar to the people. And, if any small advance on the current cost of fine cottons should take place, which might or might not happen, it cannot possibly last more than a year or two; and the advance will wholly fall upon those most able to bear it, the wealthy. It may be due to candor to observe, that this increase of the minimum is not sought for by the manufacturers *just now*—they more apprehend domestic competition than foreign rivalry; indeed, they defy the latter; but for the reason that, as the convention believed, the effect would be to extend the business of manufactures generally, and furnish the people with better articles at more reduced prices. Such, at least, was the motive which led to this recommendation; and it would much increase the use of our own finer cottons, for which the British substitute that of Brazil, &c.

There will be found in the appendix many brief notices of other interesting branches of industry, which the committee did not feel themselves authorised to bring out in this address. Some of them have strong claims on the public support, especially such as hats and bonnets in imitation of the Leghorn, laces, gloves and artificial flowers. These may afford neat and pleasant and profitable employment to dear, lovely and interesting, but comparatively helpless females—at their own homes, in the bosom of their families, by the side of their little children, in the company of their mothers! From some rough estimates that we have seen, the four articles named would fill up all the spare time of 100,000 women and girls, if the home market was insured to them. There is a distressing want of employment for many times that number of such as would gladly labor, in businesses suited to their particular condition and sex—and their several small earnings, amounting to millions in the whole, would be as a clear gain to our country. There is much feeling—much interest to society—much of all the best motives that can influence human actions, in a consideration of these things. We would that the widow's heart might be caused to leap with joy, and that the tears of honest poverty were brushed from the orphan's cheek, in independence gained through patient industry, and a willingness to earn an honest and respectable support—and in keeping families together, aged parents or helpless little ones, whom to separate, might render violence to feelings which even the untutored Indian would respect. Virtue is not an inheritance of the wealthy—nay, it rather resides in the cottage than the palace; but beset with all the ills which dependence inflicts, it is then that virtue is tried, and proved as it were in the furnace of affliction. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," is a prominent part of the wisest petition ever offered up to the FOUNTAIN OF ALL GOOD, and it operates as a command upon all that we should help one another; but it is especially the duty of *man* to exert himself in behalf of *woman*, and yield that protection which "nature and nature's God" designed him to bestow; that the venerable matron, when called upon to resign her spirit to *HIM* who gave it, may have the last, best consolation this world can afford, in a well founded hope that the children of her care, her orphan daughters, may prosper and be happy—and, obtaining an honorable subsistence by the labor of their own hands, cause her own memory to be respected in the manners of their life.

Sweet is such consolation to the heart of a parent—but dear, of earthly things most dear, is it to the heart of a departing mother!

The committee has thus zealously endeavored to fulfill the directions and explain the views of the convention, with a sincere desire to ascertain truth, and present it in familiar terms to their fellow citizens for action upon it. The result is with them, for the national legislature will receive its impulse from their judgment. If it shall be their good fortune to invigorate the strong, help the weak, and arrest the minds of the wavering; or, by the presentation of authentic facts or well digested opinions, to dissipate prejudices and place principles on the high ground which belongs to them, that they may be seen and understood by the American people—and allay the ardency of party feelings, by shewing the great national interests that are common to all parts of this republic and all parties—the committee will, indeed, be gratified: but if, on the other hand, they shall fail in all these, the consciousness will be left that they have striven to deserve success, and that will console them for time and labor lost in this first attempt at a general development of the resources of our country: and there will be some merit, perhaps, even to fail in such an effort to subserve the public intelligence.

We have only to add, that we have spared no pains to keep out of consideration particular regard for sectional interests, except so far as parts of our country, the most populous, may be more particularly concerned; and not even then in known opposition to the interests of others. The will of the majority ought to prevail; but the minority have also interests and feelings that must be respected by all who respect themselves as they ought. It is our serious belief, that the protection of the vast capital vested in manufactures, and the greater capital involved in the allied pursuits of agriculture, and the property and persons employed in commerce and navigation, interior and exterior, is as much for the benefit of the planting interest of either or any other, in the reduced price of articles for domestic consumption and in an increased demand for the productions of the earth. If we have mistaken these things, we have honestly erred, and ask for information; which we hope will be given with that regard for moderation and justice which should mark the course of honorable men, zealous of good works, and engaged to advance the public and private welfare of our beloved country and countrymen.

For the committee,

H. NILES, *Chairman*.

ADDENDUM.

Extracts from Mr. Everett's speech, delivered at Boston, at a meeting of the citizens for the purpose considering the propriety of appointing delegates to the convention at Harrisburg:

[Some parts of this speech would have been engrafted in the address, had it not been entirely overlooked until the whole was completed; the extracts are added to corroborate what we, of ourselves, had stated on the subjects to which they refer, and exhibit new views.]

"The object of the law of 1824 [the 'tariff law,' as commonly called] said Mr. E. as I have already had the honor to state, was to enable the American manufacturer of woollens to enter into competition with the British manufacturer. Consequently the duty was calculated on the then existing state of the manufacture in that country. At that time, the duty on all wool imported into England was six pence sterling per pound. In the course of the year 1824, and by a law to take effect at the end of that year, this duty was reduced to one penny a pound on all wool imported into England. The object of this reduction, as stated by its advocate in the British parliament, is worthy the attention of this meeting. In the debate on the subject, Mr. Robertson, a respectable commercial member, 'begged leave to call the attention of the house to the state of America,' in order to show the expediency of taking off the duty on the raw materials. The population of the United States, before they were declared independent, amounted to two and a half millions; at the present day it amounts to ten millions. The population of South America might be taken, at a low estimate, at seventeen millions, and if they went on increasing, in the same ratio as the United

states, they might be expected to amount to sixty millions in forty years." And now, sir, for the inference from this statistical survey of North and South America: Here was an immense mart for our low priced cloths of which this country might avail itself, if the impolitic duties on the raw material were repealed."

"Such were the reasons, sir, for reducing the duty from six pence sterling per pound to one penny. But even this reduction was not enough, and the following year a further abatement of the duty of a half penny a pound was made on all wool, of which the price was less than one shilling sterling the pound. Mr. Huskisson gave the reason of this reduction in the following words: "The duty is now one penny a pound on all foreign wool. It has been stated to me, that even this rate of duty presses severely upon the manufacturers of coarse woollens, in which we have most to fear from foreign competition, and that considerable relief would be afforded by reducing it to one half upon all wool not exceeding the value of one shilling sterling per pound."

"Now, sir, continued Mr. E. taking twenty cents a pound to be the average price of the kind of wool in question, the duty upon it, after these two reductions, is but 4 per cent. of its value; before the reduction it was 48 per cent. The manufacturer in England has consequently received an advantage of 44 per cent on his wool. But the wool is estimated to be in value about a third part of the cloth—consequently the manufacturer has gained 14 2-3 per cent. on the fabric of his article, by this reduction of the duty on wool.

"But as the English manufacturer is the competitor against which the law of 1824 intended to protect the American manufacturer, this 14 2-3 per cent. must be deducted from the 33 1/3 per cent. laid by the American law on the foreign fabric. And, in effect, the duty for the encouragement of our own looms is thus brought down to 18 2-3 per cent.

"But this is not all. Other reductions were made in 1825, with the same avowed object of the duties on articles of great importance in the woollen manufacture. The duty on olive oil was reduced from £15 13s. sterling, the ton of 252 gallons, to £7. The duty on rape seed was reduced, I think, from ten pounds, to ten shillings per last. The duty on indigo, which was indeed but small before, was reduced to 20 per cent. The duty on logwood was reduced from 2s 4d, sterling, I think, said Mr. E. to 4s. 6d. the ton. The amount of all these and some other reductions was stated by Mr. Huskisson, at from 1 to 2 per cent. in the manufacture. I believe it is nearer twice that amount. Taking it, however, at two per cent. in addition to the 14 2-3 per cent. already mentioned, it reduces the effective duty in this country on foreign woollens to 16 2-3 per cent. that is, just one half.

"Now, I ask, said Mr. E. whether, if the duty of 33 1/3 per cent. laid by the law of 1821, was but an inadequate protection for our woollen manufactures, (and I have already said it was probable, at its best estate, inadequate,) whether a reduction of one half was not a death blow to the manufacture?

"Here then is a strong case, fairly made out, and no more connected with the principles of political economy, than with Algebra or Metaphysics. Unless the American people think it just and fair, that the laws passed by the American congress for the protection of American industry should be repealed by the British parliament, and that for the purpose of securing the supply of our market to the British manufacturer to the end of time, it was the duty of congress to counteract this movement. I say, continued Mr. E. it was incumbent on congress, as the very least they could do, to raise the duty of 1824 to fifty per cent. for so much had the British legislation lowered it. And had this been done, the foreign article would not have been enhanced to the consumer, beyond its old price, because what was added to the duty would have been taken from the cost."

Then follows an able argument in favor of a duty upon wool imported into the United States, though Great Britain received it almost duty free. He said—

"It was repeatedly said last winter, that we ought to begin at the other end. If the British government low-

ers the duty on wool imported into England, the American government ought to lower the duty on wool imported into America. This, is it is true, would meet the difficulty, as far as the manufacturer alone was concerned; but precisely the same objection reverted. Why should we allow the British parliament to repeal the law which we have passed for the protection of our farmers. In 1824, the American congress saw fit to give the farmer the benefit of a progressively increasing duty rising to thirty per cent. on imported wool. The British government immediately thinks fit to lower this duty on wool 44 per cent. Why should we deprive the American wool-grower of the promised benefit of this law, because parliament has laid a heavy burden on the English wool-grower? No, sir; the farmer has the same right to his protection that the manufacturer has to his: and to lower the duty on imported wool would be merely to transfer the burden, and sacrifice the grower to the consumer of wool. Sir, said Mr. E. I would not agree to this sacrifice. It is indefensible in principle, and in effect doubly pernicious. I say doubly pernicious, for it is the interest of the manufacturer that the raising of sheep should prosper in the country; while it is the best effect of the whole policy that it encourages that branch of husbandry. It was said, rather sneeringly, on the floor of congress, last winter, that the measure proposed was one for the relief of the Boston and Salem capitalists. Sir, said Mr. E. it has escaped my observation, if that respectable class of citizens are the most zealous supporters of these measures. Still more do I err, if there is any branch of industry in which the profits are more equally divided, or more widely scattered than this. Theraw material bears an unusually large proportion to the whole article. And this raw material is not raised by costly machinery from the bowels of the earth; it is not cultivated on large plantations, which none but the rich can own and carry on. It may be brought to market by the middling farmer; by the poor man. The man who can do nothing else to add a few dollars in cash to his bare livelihood, can keep a few sheep; the land which will produce scarcely any thing else will support them. Of this land, there is not a little in New-England. Even in England, where the husbandry is better perhaps than in any other part of the world, with the exception of Flanders and Lombardy, the raising of sheep is the farmer's main stay. His flock is the basis of his operations. His flock supplies him all his comforts; his flock educates his children; his flock ekes out all the deficiencies of the rest of the establishment; above all, his mutton and his wool enable him to stagger under that heavy burden, which I trust in heaven will never be laid on the shoulders of the American farmer, a cash rent per annum greater than the fee simple price of improved lands in many parts of this country."

In another part, Mr. Everett said—

"I am not anxious to conceal, sir, that in the change of feeling which has taken place in this community, on the subject of manufactures, I have participated. There was a time, and that not long ago, when not merely an indifference, but a positive unfavorable impression; was felt in this community on the subject of manufactures. The accounts of the corruption of morals, and prostration of health, of the overworking and underfeeding of the British factories, (accounts in themselves too true, I fear,) were repeated with a kind of melancholy relish. Men wrought themselves up to the belief, that by the necessity and nature of the case, a manufacturing establishment was a voluntary penitentiary, an earthly pandemonium, into which, under the gripe of stern necessity—driven by the lash of stern necessity, the wretched inmates were fain to condemn themselves. There is too much reason to believe in the truth of these accounts in the countries to which they relate. But experience and observation have taught us all, that the case is very different here. After having examined the chief establishments for manufactures on the seaboard, I can truly say that I have never seen in one of them an individual, whose countenance, dress, or manners, denoted overworking, underfeeding, or worse morals than those of his neighbors in the other pursuits of life."

APPENDIX TO THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT HARRISBURG.

Progress of the Population of the United States, according to the enumerations of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820, with calculations for 1830.

States and Territories	1790.			1800.			1810.			1820.			Calculated—1830.		
	Free Whites	Slaves	Total	Free Whites	Slaves	Total	Free Whites	Slaves	Total	Free Whites	Slaves	Total	Free	Slaves	Total
Maine (a)	96,002	.....	96,540	150,901	.....	151,719	227,736	.....	228,705	267,421	.....	298,335	380,000	.....	380,000
New Hampshire	141,097	158	141,885	182,995	.....	183,858	238,430	.....	243,936	343,936	.....	344,161	300,000	.....	300,000
Massachusetts	373,334	.....	373,787	416,293	.....	422,843	465,403	.....	472,040	516,419	.....	533,287	600,000	.....	600,000
Rhode Island	64,470	948	65,825	65,438	380	66,122	73,914	108	76,931	79,413	48	83,059	100,000	.....	100,000
Connecticut	232,374	2,764	237,946	244,751	951	251,000	255,179	310	267,181	267,181	97	275,240	300,000	.....	300,000
Vermont	85,298	16	85,339	155,908	.....	156,465	217,145	.....	217,895	234,846	.....	235,764	280,000	.....	280,000
New-York	314,145	21,321	340,120	555,063	20,613	586,060	918,699	15,017	959,049	1,332,744	10,088	1,372,812	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
New-Jersey	169,054	11,423	184,139	194,325	12,422	211,149	226,868	10,881	245,662	263,365	7,557	277,575	320,000	.....	320,000
Pennsylvania	424,099	3,737	434,373	586,275	1,706	602,545	756,864	795	810,091	1,018,985	211	1,049,398	1,400,000	.....	1,400,000
Delaware	46,310	8,887	59,099	49,852	6,133	54,973	55,361	4,177	72,674	56,318	4,509	72,749	75,000	.....	75,000
Maryland	208,649	103,030	319,728	321,998	107,707	349,699	355,117	111,502	380,546	420,022	107,398	497,356	315,000	.....	315,000
Virginia	442,117	292,627	747,610	518,674	346,988	866,149	551,534	392,518	974,622	602,974	425,153	1,065,365	680,000	.....	680,000
North Carolina	298,204	100,572	398,751	337,866	133,106	478,105	376,430	188,824	555,550	419,200	205,017	638,829	450,000	.....	450,000
South Carolina	131,181	107,091	240,073	146,151	345,591	514,196	195,365	415,115	231,812	251,783	490,304	280,000	280,000	.....	280,000
Georgia	52,956	29,264	82,548	101,068	59,699	162,686	145,416	105,218	252,433	189,566	149,656	340,989	180,000	.....	180,000
Alabama (b) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000	.....	160,000
Mississippi (b) .....	.....	.....	.....	5,179	3,459	8,850	23,264	17,088	40,352	42,176	32,814	75,448	60,000	.....	60,000
Louisiana (c) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,311	34,680	76,556	73,383	69,064	153,407	95,000	.....	95,000
Tennessee (d)	31,913	3,417	35,691	91,709	13,584	105,602	215,875	44,535	261,727	339,727	80,107	432,813	450,000	.....	450,000
Kentucky	61,133	12,430	73,677	179,875	40,343	220,959	324,237	80,561	406,511	434,644	128,732	564,317	580,000	.....	580,000
Ohio (e) .....	.....	.....	.....	45,028	.....	45,365	228,861	.....	230,760	576,572	.....	581,434	1,050,000	.....	1,050,000
Indiana (f) .....	.....	.....	.....	5,343	135	5,641	23,890	237	24,520	145,758	190	147,178	350,000	.....	350,000
Illinois (f) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,501	168	12,292	53,788	917	55,211	190,000	.....	190,000
Missouri (g) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,227	3,011	20,845	55,988	10,232	66,566	150,000	.....	150,000
Ter. of Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,618	24	4,762	8,501	.....	8,886	55,000	.....	55,000
Ter. of Arkansas (g) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,617	14,273	40,000	.....	40,000
Dist. of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	10,066	3,244	14,093	16,079	5,395	24,023	22,614	6,377	33,039	35,000	.....	35,000
Totals	3,172,146	697,697	3,929,326	4,296,745	896,849	5,303,666	5,862,093	1,191,364	7,239,903	7,856,269	1,531,436	9,625,734	10,768,000	1,987,000	12,755,000

of other states.
 (a) Florida and the North Western Territory to be added for 1830—but what might be esteemed the population in that year, is yet chiefly included in the supposed aggregates of other states.

(b) The difference between the amount of the white inhabitants and the slaves added together, compared with the general total, shews the amount of the free persons of colour, and all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

(c) Part of Massachusetts until the census of 1820, but always enumerated separately. (d) Alabama and Mississippi were enumerated as one territory in 1800 and 1810; since the latter period this territory has been divided into two states. (e) Called the territory of Orleans in 1810. (f) Known by the name of the territory 'south of the river Ohio' in 1790. (g) Called the territory north-west of the Ohio, including the present states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with the territory of Michigan, &c. in 1800.

(h) Territories until after the census of 1810. (i) Called the territory of Louisiana in 1810, and including the present territory of Arkansas.

SUMMARY VIEWS OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS: ending Sept. 30.	EXPORTS.										Whole Value of vegetable food exported
	COTTON.		TOBACCO.		FLOUR.		RICE.				
	Pounds.	Value—Dolls.	Hhds.	Value—Dolls.	Barrels.	Value—Dolls.	Pieces.	Value—Dolls.			
1791	189,316	The value of the goods exported was not estimat- ed at the treasury until 1802-3.	101,272		619,681		96,980				
1792	138,328		112,428		824,464		141,762				
1793	487,600		59,947		1,074,639		134,611				
1794	1,601,760		76,826		846,010		116,486				
1795	6,276,300		61,050		687,369		138,526				
1796	6,106,729		69,018		725,194		131,039				
1797	3,788,429		58,167		515,633		60,111				
1798	9,360,005		68,567		567,558		125,243				
1799	9,532,263		96,070		519,265		110,599				
1800	17,789,803		78,680		653,052		112,056				
1801	20,911,201		103,758		1,102,444		94,866				
1802	27,501,075	5,250,000	77,721	6,220,000	1,156,248	9,310,000	79,822		12,790,000		
1803	41,105,623	7,920,000	86,291	6,209,000	1,311,853	9,310,000	81,838	2,455,000	14,080,000		
1804	38,118,041	7,650,000	83,343	6,000,000	810,008	7,100,000	78,385	2,350,000	12,250,000		
1805	40,383,491	9,445,000	71,252	6,341,000	777,513	8,325,000	56,830	1,705,000	11,752,000		
1806	37,491,282	8,332,000	83,186	6,572,000	782,724	8,667,000	102,627	2,617,000	11,850,000		
1807	66,212,737	14,232,000	62,232	5,476,000	1,249,819	10,753,000	94,692	2,307,000	14,432,000		
1808	12,064,366	2,221,000	9,576	833,090	263,813	1,936,000	9,228	221,000	2,550,000		
1809	53,210,225	8,515,000	53,921	3,774,000	846,247	5,944,000	116,907	2,104,000	8,751,000		
1810	93,874,201	15,108,000	84,134	5,048,000	798,431	6,846,000	131,341	2,626,000	16,750,000		
1811	62,186,081	9,652,000	35,828	2,150,000	1,445,012	14,662,000	119,356	2,387,000	20,391,000		
1812	28,952,544	3,080,000	26,094	1,514,000	1,443,492	13,687,000	77,190	1,544,000	17,797,000		
1813	19,399,911	2,324,000	5,314	319,000	1,260,943	13,591,000	120,843	3,021,000	19,041,000		
1814	17,806,479	2,683,000	3,125	232,000	193,274	1,734,000	11,476	230,000	2,179,000		
1815	82,998,747	17,529,000	85,337	8,235,000	862,739	6,901,912	129,248	2,785,000	11,234,000		
1816	81,747,116	24,106,000	69,241	12,809,000	729,053	7,290,530	137,843	3,555,000	13,151,000		
1817	85,649,328	22,628,000	62,365	9,320,000	1,479,198	17,751,376	79,296	2,378,880	22,594,000		
1818	92,471,178	31,334,258	84,337	9,867,429	1,157,697	11,576,970	82,181	3,262,697	19,048,000		
1819	87,997,045	21,081,769	69,437	7,636,970	750,660	6,005,280	76,523	2,142,644	10,473,000		
1820	127,860,152	22,308,667	83,940	7,968,600	1,177,036	5,296,664	71,663	1,714,923	10,848,000		
1821	124,893,405	20,157,484	66,858	5,618,962	1,056,119	4,298,043	88,921	1,494,307	6,750,486		
1822	144,675,095	24,035,058	82,169	6,222,838	837,865	5,103,280	87,089	1,563,482	10,054,752		
1823	173,723,270	20,445,520	99,009	6,282,672	756,702	4,962,373	101,365	1,820,985	10,513,855		
1824	142,369,663	21,947,401	77,883	4,855,566	996,702	5,759,176	113,229	1,882,982	8,868,484		
1825	176,449,907	36,846,649	75,984	6,115,623	813,906	4,212,127	97,015	1,925,245	8,704,970		
1826	204,535,415	25,025,214	64,098	5,347,208	857,820	4,121,466	111,063	1,917,445	7,527,257		

YEARS: ending Sept. 30.	EXPORTS.				WHOLE VALUE OF EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.
	ANIMAL FOOD.		Total of the products of animals.		Domestic Articles.	Foreign Articles.	Total—Dolls.	
	Beef—brls.	Pork—brls.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.			Whole Value of Imports.	
1791	62,771	27,781					19,012,041	
1792	74,638	38,098					20,753,098	
1793	75,106	38,563					26,109,572	
1794	100,866	49,442					33,026,233	
1795	96,149	88,193					47,989,472	69,756,258
1796	92,521	73,881			40,764,097	26,300,000	67,064,097	81,436,164
1797	51,812	40,125			29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206	75,379,406
1798	89,000	33,115			28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097	68,551,706
1799	91,321	52,268			33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522	79,069,148
1800	75,045	55,467			31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	91,252,768
1801	75,331	70,779			17,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925	111,363,511
1802	61,520	78,239			36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160	76,350,455
1803	77,934	96,602	4,135,000	4,850,000	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033	64,642,337
1804	134,896	111,532	4,300,000	4,630,000	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	84,967,044
1805	115,532	57,925	4,141,500	5,261,000	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	
1806	117,419	36,277	3,274,000	4,861,000	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	
1807	84,209	39,247	3,086,000	5,476,000	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,574,876
1808	20,101	15,478	968,000	1,399,000	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960	
1809	28,555	42,652	1,811,000	4,583,000	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233	
1810	47,699	37,209	2,169,000	4,978,000	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970	
1811	76,743	37,270	2,866,000	5,286,000	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833	
1812	42,757	22,746	1,657,000	2,701,000	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	
1813	43,741	17,337	1,101,000	1,107,000	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997	
1814	20,297	4,040	482,000	570,000	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441	
1815	13,133	9,073	1,332,000	3,901,000	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	
1816	33,239	19,280	2,093,000	7,293,000	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452	
1817	37,889	14,462	2,069,000	6,484,000	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569	99,258,873
1818	36,875	17,553	1,936,000	5,991,000	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,822,106
1819	34,966	28,173	2,025,000	4,927,000	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,146,652
1820	53,191	44,091	2,447,000	5,304,000	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	
1821	66,827	66,647	2,334,731	3,794,341	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724
1822	97,610	68,352	2,529,503	3,815,542	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,238,834
1823	61,418	55,529	2,461,963	4,498,911	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267
1824	66,074	67,229	2,628,889	4,889,646	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007
1825	88,025	85,907	2,136,541	4,938,949	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075
1826	72,866	88,994	3,098,860	3,951,250	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,794,477

POPULATION.

A great variety of interesting comparisons might be made out of the facts presented and calculations offered in the foregoing table, shewing the several censuses; but we shall avoid them as far as it is possible, without neglecting to exhibit what ought to be known and seriously considered by every citizen of the U. States. Some general remarks on population, as affected by manufactures and commerce, may be found in the Address. It is manifest that a large majority of the people approve the protecting system, though different opinions have existed as to the extent and objects of it. Their principle, however, is the same; and the majority is increasing in power with wonderful rapidity, and will increase more rapidly hereafter, because of the more and more extended range of profitable employment and increased comforts. We shall offer a few figures to illustrate our assertions—not in a spirit of unfriendliness to either of the states named, but with a hope that the people thereof will not shut their eyes against the demonstration. Virginia, especially, great in her territorial limits, rich in her soil and minerals, and also well supplied with water-power in her new and vigorous western counties, is as well fitted to support a dense and wealthy population as any state in the union; and, indeed, there are few more prosperous districts of country than those in that state wherein manufacturing establishments exist, and flocks of sheep, white on the hills or give animation to the vallies. The surface of the whole state is 70,000 miles, that of Pennsylvania 44,900 square miles, that of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont about 34,000; the whole of the states named having only one eighth more territory than Virginia alone, and, perhaps, a less quantity of naturally good land.

1790	Free whites.	Total.	Militia.*	Reps. in congress.
Pennsylvania	424,099	434,373	84,800	13
Virginia	442,117	747,610	98,400	19
In favor of Va.	18,018	313,237	3,600	6
1820				
Pennsylvania	1,018,985	1,049,398	203,400	26
Virginia	602,974	1,065,866	120,400	22
In favor of Pa.	416,011		83,000	4
1880 (supposed)				
Pennsylvania	3,800,000	1,400,000	272,000	28†
Virginia	680,000	1,150,000	134,000	19
In favor of Pa.	580,000	250,000	138,000	7

The lands, lots and houses of Pennsylvania, as ascertained and assessed in 1815, by authority of the United States, for payment of the direct tax, was

	\$346,633,389
Like valuation in Virginia, including that of the slaves, was	233,584,600
In the same year the lands, lots and houses of Connecticut, whose territory contains about 4,700 square miles, were valued at	88,000,000
Those of South Carolina including her slaves, and with a territory of 28,000 square miles, at	74,000,000

In that year Virginia and South Carolina had 32 representatives in congress, and Pennsylvania and Connecticut 30.

*One fifth being supposed capable of bearing arms, which is the usual allowance.

†Ratio in each at 50,000, for the "federal" number, which includes three fifths of the slaves.

It is presumed that the rule of assessing, being in obedience to one general instruction from the treasury of the U. States, was about the same in all cases, perhaps, greatly under the then selling value of the property. But that has no effect on the comparative view.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES—1826

IMPORTATIONS.

Articles free of duty—such as specie and bullion (6,880,966), raw hides and furs, (worth 2,825,526), wood, tin, copper in pigs and plates, (worth 1,087,930), models, specimens, animals for breed, antimony, zinc, &c. &c.	\$12,567,769
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	42,713,330
do. ——— specific duties	29,693,378
	84,974,477

Of all which the value of 4,196,357 was in foreign vessels—about a 20th part of the whole.

Of the preceding amount there was exported the value of \$24,539,612, as follows—

Articles free of duty, (specie and bullion 4,098,678)	\$5,195,109
—— paying ad val. duties	11,276,536
—— ——— specific duties	8,127,968
	24,539,612

The following shews the value of the import, export, and consumption of some of the principal articles—

	Whole import.	Export.	Consum.
Hides and skins	2,825,526	364,672	2,460,854
Furs	338,955	40,903	298,052
Specie and bullion	6,880,996	4,098,678	2,782,288
Copper	1,087,930	133,040	954,890
Wood	713,726	459,600	254,126
Manufactures of wool	7,886,826	441,382	7,445,444
—— of cotton	8,348,034	2,226,090	6,121,944
—— of silk	8,104,837	3,234,720	4,870,117
—— of flax	2,987,026	1,453,721	1,533,305
—— of hemp except cordage, twine, &c.	1,787,755	472,334	1,315,421
—— of iron and steel	2,931,243	267,812	2,663,431
—— of leather	410,745	10,055	400,690
—— of glass (all sorts)	511,423	48,727	462,696
—— of brass	332,561	18,545	314,016
—— of wares	1,634,581	159,881	1,474,700
Laces	659,904	207,379	452,525
Wool (raw)	449,725	2,957	446,768
Carpetting	545,148	11,898	533,250
Cotton bagging (2,204,822 yds.)	274,973	2,248	272,725
Wines	3,436,460 gls.	1,731,188	366,485 1,414,703
Spirits	3,718,252 "	1,587,712	296,523 1,291,189
Molasses	13,843,045 "	2,338,728	16,419 2,822,309
Teas	10,108,900 lbs.	3,752,281	1,308,694 2,443,587
Coffee	37,319,497 "	4,159,558	1,449,022 2,710,556
Sugar	84,902,955 "	5,311,631	1,742,034 3,569,597
Spices	—	*504,568	*578,729 15,839
Indigo	1,151,700 lbs.	1,979,519	712,080 1,267,439
Iron, in bars, bolts, anchors, &c.	2,620,000	163,164	2,459,836
Salt	4,564,720 bush.	677,058	8,603 668,455
Paper	1,216,379 lbs.	250,264	*432,126
Hemp	88,116 cwt.	551,757	438 551,319
The whole value of the articles imported, at their value in foreign counties, was			84,794,477
Deduct exportations			24,539,612
			\$60,254,865

Consumption \$60,254,865

*These items shew that some of the imports of the preceding year passed into the exports of 1826—but the general consumption may still be shewn in the last column.

Articles of domestic product and ma-
nufacture exported 53,055,710

Apparent balance against the U. S. 7,193,155
Which in part, is earned in freights or made up of
profits, caused by increased values of goods va-
riously transported from place to place—or is yet
owing.

EXPORTATIONS—DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

Fish, oil, sperm. candles—products of the sea	\$1,473,388
Furs, ginseng, all sorts of lumber, naval stores, ashes—products of the forest	3,951,250
Beef, pork, tallow, lard, hides, butter, cheese, live cattle—product of animals	3,098,860
Flour, wheat and other grain, potatoes, apples, rice	7,527,257
Tobacco	5,347,208
Cotton	25,025,214
Indigo, flaxseed, hops	254,462
Manufactures	5,852,733
Articles not distinguished in their returns	525,710
	53,055,710

The quantity and value of some of the principal
articles of domestic produce exported, were—

Whale and other fish oil	652,401 gals.	\$183,343
Spermaceti candles	836,280 lbs.	288,104
Staves, heading, shingles, boards, plank, hewn timber, &c.		2,011,694
Masts, spars, oak bark and other dyes, and manufactures of wood		319,212
Naval stores		254,491
Beef, (72,886 bbls.) tallow, hides, horned cattle		733,430
Butter and cheese	735,399 lbs.	207,765
Pork, (88,994 bbls.) hams, bacon, lard, live hogs		1,892,429
Horses and mules	3,353 no.	247,543
Wheat	45,166 bush.	38,676
Flour	857,320 bbls.	4,121,466
Indian corn	503,381 bush.	384,955
meal	158,652 bbls.	622,366
Rye flour, rye oats, or pulse		144,668
Biscuit or ship bread		251,728
Rice	111,063 tierces	1,917,445
Cotton	204,635,415 lbs.	25,025,214
Tobacco	64,098 hhd.	5,347,208
Hops	388,718 lbs.	100,668
Wax	474,832 "	206,001
Spirits from grain	212,970 gals.	143,968
Candles	2,062,225 lbs.	722,417
Soap	6,089,408 "	210,134
Snuff and tobacco manufactured		52,959
Nails	651,334 lbs.	70,212
Spirits from molasses	194,264 gals.	121,275
Manufactures of iron		174,273
Gun powder	1,107,565 lbs.	653,570
Manufactures of leather and saddlery morocco, &c.		43,834
Hats		272,431
Manuf. of wood, including coaches, &c cotton, piece goods		631,060
		1,138,125

The foregoing presents a general view of the
state of the foreign trade of the United States, in re-
gard to the principal products of agriculture and ma-
nufactures, exported or imported.

The whole tonnage employed in the foreign trade
in the year 1826, (including the repeated voyages),
was as follows:

American	tons.	942,206
British 69,205, French 14,970, Hanse- towns 5,855, Swedish 3,664, all else		11,890
		105,654

Grand total 1,047,860

So that more than nine-tenths of all the tonnage
employed in our foreign trade was American.

We shall now proceed to take a particular view
of our commerce and navigation with Great Britain
and Ireland, as principally shewing the absolute ne-
cessity either of encouraging and enlarging the inter-
nal trade between the states, or of more extensively
manufacturing for ourselves.

LIST OF ARTICLES, OR THEIR VALUE, IMPORTED INTO
THE UNITED STATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FOR THE YEAR COM-
MENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCT. 1825, AND END-
ING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPT. 1826.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Articles free of duty	628,544	1,694	729
—paying duty <i>ad. val.</i>	21,116,395	732,592	615,223
—specific duties	2,617,264	362,486	57,052
	24,362,203	1,096,772	672,994
	1,096,772		
	672,994		

Total—dollars 26,131,969

Some of the classes which made up the preceding
amount, were—

	1826	[Same, 1825.]
Cloths and cassimeres costing less than 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per sq. yard	109,204	138,645
ditto do. more than 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts	4,080,455	4,778,843
Flannels and baizes	561,121	1,059,387
Blankets	494,553	813,268
Hosiery, gloves and mits, &c.	173,780	355,745
Worsted stuff goods	1,123,780	2,271,982
All other manufactures of wool, paying 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty	492,041	792,075
Total woollen manufactures—dols.	7,014,834	10,209,045
Printed and colored cottons	4,402,647	7,180,497
White cotton goods	1,659,890	2,926,007
Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	242,256	364,526
Twist, yarn and thread	163,091	197,969
Nankeens	3,275	10,633
All others paying a duty of 25 per cent.	101,992	289,878

Total cotton manufactures—dolls. 6,578,151 10,969,516

	Dolls.	Dolls.
Linen, and other manufactures of flax	1,937,765	2,140,351
Manufactures of hemp, except cordage	423,879	308,979
of iron and steel	2,635,151	3,136,627
of leather, including saddles and harness	159,870	236,810
China, earthen, japanned, plated and gilt wares	1,448,199	1,409,103
Carpeting	541,914	511,940
Cotton bagging, 2,035,712 sq. yds.	254,465	*614,400
Spirits from grain	65,656 gals.	34,412
Spirits—other	46,593	30,332
Beer, ale and porter	68,966	62,206
Cheese	14,569 lbs.	2,940
Gun powder	62,968	15,363
White and red lead	1,707,102	122,740
Lead, bar, sheet and pig	1,899,027	86,974
Shot	93,945	4,801
Copper rods, bolts, spikes and nails	17,675	4,581
Nails, tacks, brads and sprigs	26,845	28,332
		50,966

*4,273,394 sq. yards, in 1825.

†2,223,469 lbs. and 119,724 lbs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

Iron—spikes	50,016 lbs.	986	1,028	The products of the forest, in staves, masts, bark, naval stores, skins, furs, ginseng, pot and pearl ashes, &c.	838,210
cables & chains	375,323	25,996	30,073		
mill saws	1,499 no.	6,096	6,012		
anchors	18,626 lbs.	1,467	2,211	The products of the farmers, in beef and pork, hides, flour, corn, biscuit, apples, flaxseed, wax and hops, &c.	313,079
anvils	404,809	24,372	34,457		
hammers and sledges	22,153	1,683	4,460	The products of manufactures of wood and iron, spirits, piece goods, maps, spirits of turpentine, cider, &c.	23,066
castings	1,040,928	45,164	56,050		
braizer's rods	887,121	22,551	12,267		
sheet & hoop	2,171,940	80,753	54,160		
slit and rolled for band, &c.	2,143	3,921			
in pigs	32,352 cwt.	64,046	33,791	The balance made up of American gold and silver coin, 125,542, medicinal drugs 35,065, and other small articles, chiefly of raw produce, not enumerated.	
bar & bolt rolled	88,360	221,553	221,301	The apparent balance against us, in this year's business, nearly six millions, was made up for foreign articles, (in the raw state), exported by us, in freights earned, in some goods returned, in \$785,580 paid in specie, or in new debts incurred.	
—hammered	9,947	33,492	16,342	In 1825 we imported British goods of the value of.	\$20,049,200
steel	15,247	213,190	192,012	In 1826 the same	\$36,710,000
Salt	2,445,015 bu.	441,879	346,715		26,130,000
Potatoes	23,636	12,003	5,970		
Paper of all sorts		12,957	11,589		
Window glass		64,673	57,582		
Boots	191 pair	794	177		

The importation from Great Britain was 10,581,297 dollars less in 1826, than in 1825—the excess of the latter year being caused by the wild speculations in cotton, and the consequently forced sales of British manufactures to pay damages. It was that surplus which brought about much derangement in the manufacturing business of the United States, &c.

LIST OF ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC GROWTH OR PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1826.

			Dolls.		
Whale bone	8,674 lbs.		2,443		
Spermaceti candles	351		148		
Staves, boards, plank, hewn timber, &c.			103,442		
Masts and spars			15,955		
Oak bark and other dye			30,131		
Manufactures of wood			4,089		
Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine			169,443		
Pot and pearl ashes	1,211 tons		111,184		
Skins and furs			405,919		
Ginseng			2,136		
Beef 36 bbls.	hides 25,790 no.		126,255		
Pork 26 bbls.	hams 309 lbs.		271		
Flour	18,355 bbls.		73,334		
Indian corn	16,765 bush.		12,788		
Biscuit	95 bbls.		217		
Apples	3,225		7,667		
Rice	20,521 tierces		266,195		
Indigo	1,512 lbs.		965		
Cotton, sea island	5,112,848 lbs.		15,829,651		
other	127,736,004 lbs.				
Tobacco	26,134 hhd.		2,774,443		
Flaxseed	114,633 bush.		143,553		
Hops	334,932 lbs.		55,137		
Wax	22,954		7,410		
Beer, porter and cider	1,350 gals.		233		
Spirits of turpentine	33,000		2,127		
Pig iron	15 tons		450		
All manufactures of iron			135		
Spirits			30		
Piece goods			664		
Wearing apparel			30		
Books, maps and charts			4,217		
Paints and varnish			160		
Marble and stone, (manufactures of),			9,791		
Articles not enumerated—manufactured			1,824		
—raw produce			58,783		

The whole shews a total value of 20,413,216

Of which—

The products of the planters in cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo amounted to 18,871,254

The products of the fisheries, in whale bone and candles 2,591

The balance made up of American gold and silver coin, 125,542, medicinal drugs 35,065, and other small articles, chiefly of raw produce, not enumerated.

The apparent balance against us, in this year's business, nearly six millions, was made up for foreign articles, (in the raw state), exported by us, in freights earned, in some goods returned, in \$785,580 paid in specie, or in new debts incurred.

In 1825 we imported British goods of the value of.

In 1826 the same

Difference

In 1825 our cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo, exported to the United Kingdom was valued at

In 1826 the same

Difference

The cotton exported to Great Britain in 1825

was 131,000,000 lbs. \$30,463,000

In 1826 134,000,000 15,829,000

How great the amount of the distress caused by these fluctuations in the value of imports and exports! All sorts of regular business were unhinged, and made the sport of the caprices or follies or crimes of the old world, our own markets not being secured to ourselves, as they secure their's for their own preservation and safety.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the United States, as established by the result of the operations at the treasury, does not appear to have been at all dependent on the protecting policy. The desire to purchase is regulated by the ability to obtain desirable articles.

Products of the customs.

1791	\$4,399,472
1795	5,558,461
1800	9,080,932
1805	12,936,487
1810	8,538,309 (restricted trade).
1815	7,282,942 do.
1816	36,806,874
1817	26,283,348
1818	17,176,385
1819	20,283,608
1820	15,005,612
1821	13,004,447
1822	17,559,761
1823	19,088,433
1824	17,878,325
1825	20,099,713
1826	23,325,475

Notwithstanding the "tariff law" of 1824, the years 1825 and 1826 produced nearly six and an half millions more than 1822 and 1823, and seventeen millions more than in 1820 and 1821! We esteem it as a well attested truth, that 500 manufacturers consume more dutiable goods than 2,000 agriculturalists, as well from the necessity imposed of using greater quantities of coffee, sugar, tea, &c. as because of the means furnished, in the ready money payments made, to purchase these things, as well as silks and other articles of luxury. Any one who shall visit a manufac-

turing village on a Sunday, will have no doubt about this. We have reference to persons whose subsistence depends on the labor of their own hands—not to proprietors of factories or owners of farms.

The reader will not fail to mark the falling off of the revenue in the calamitous years of 1820 and 1821, when the prostration of our manufactures was consummated, by British policy and American neglect.

The following table shews the imports, exports and consumption of foreign merchandise in the United States, and is a valuable commentary on the predicted ruin of the revenue because of the tariff of 1824

	Total imports.	Re-exports.	Foreign merchandise consumed in the U. S.
1821	\$62,585,024	\$21,302,488	\$41,282,538
1822	83,241,541	22,286,202	60,955,339
1823	77,579,267	27,543,622	50,035,645
Total for 3 years.	\$223,405,832	\$71,132,310	152,273,522
1824	\$80,549,047	\$25,337,157	\$55,211,890
1825	96,340,075	32,590,643	63,749,432
1826	84,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865
Total for 3 years.	\$261,863,599	\$82,467,412	179,396,187

But—employment and cash payments for labor, begot ability to purchase, and desire always treads upon the heels of means. Mr. Cambreleng asserted that we should lose “two millions” of revenue, if the bill of 1824 was passed into a law. But the consumption has increased at the rate of nine millions a year, the average of three years, and the revenue has been proportionably augmented.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

We shall now proceed to offer some desultory views of the far more important matters which belong to our living at home, and, though many items submitted will surprise most readers, we cannot do any thing more than assist in the formation of a general idea of the bearing and extent of the internal or domestic trade. Indeed, if we had, like many other countries, collected facts to shew the various aggregates, the human mind would still be at a loss to comprehend the amounts exhibited in the figures presented. Still, by comparison, useful conclusions might be drawn, and the people become wiser by ascertaining, and more resolute in supporting, their own best and vital interests. The committee feel the difficulties which beset them in this part of their duty—but, if the “Gordian knot” cannot be untied for the want of official details, they will venture to attempt the cutting of it by offering probabilities to their fellow citizens of the United States, that every free and reflecting man may judge for himself on the reasonableness of them; and we shall enter upon a bold calculation of aggregate values of the whole consumption—premising that we intend to keep below our individual opinions as to what are the real amounts.

What is the probable value of commodities required to feed and clothe the people of the United States—at present 12,000,000, and to furnish them with the usual conveniences and comforts which they possess and enjoy?

Dr. Thomas Cooper, now the learned president of the college of South Carolina, about 15 years ago, offered the following calculation as to the subsistence of persons in the United States—

For one man—	8½ bushels of grain at 125 cts.	10 62½
	365 lbs. of meat	6 21 90
	Whiskey or other drinks	15 00
	Fuel, vegetables, and many small articles	7 47½
Annually		\$55 00

On this calculation that distinguished gentleman concluded, that the “yearly produce of our agriculture was worth 640 millions of dollars.”—saying, “how THE BOASTED PANEGYRICS ON FOREIGN TRADE DWINDLE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE WHEN SET IN COMPETITION WITH THIS.”

But as yet no allowance had been made for the clothing of the people, the subsistence of their horses, &c. &c. The estimate is much too large; still the amount is exceedingly great, as we shall shew below.

Mr. Colquhoun, one of the ablest and best informed statistical writers that ever lived, the population of Great Britain and Ireland being 17,000,000, (1812), estimated the consumption of grain at 9,170,000 quarters of wheat and 25,780,000 quarters of oats, barley, rye, peas and beans. The weight of these articles being about 13,984,000,000 lbs. allowed for each person 822 lbs. per annum, including grain used for drinks, and the food of horses and other animals—the whole being equal in its value to 11 bushels of wheat; but yet excluding potatoes, turnips, cabbages, parsnips, carrots and the many other vegetable articles, with hay and grass, produced for the supply of man and his domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, &c.—whereas Dr. Cooper allowed the equivalent of 20½ bushels of wheat for the supply of bread and drink to every person, without consideration of the food of animals fed on grain or grass. The doctor's estimate was a great deal too high, (though the average price of provisions was more than it is now), exceeding both in the amount or quality produced or required. But we have reliance upon Mr. Colquhoun's statement—not only because we highly respect his judgment, but on account of the valuable authentic statements to which he had free access in compiling his great work on British statistics. At the time when Mr. C. wrote, the people of his country, pretty generally, consumed as much as their wishes required of bread-stuffs. They did not exist on “half a pint of oat meal per day” for each person, as Mr. Peel has declared in parliament that large portions of the working-classes did exist upon, a little while ago. The 9,170,000 quarters of wheat, and the 25,780,000 quarters of other grain consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, were valued by Mr. Colquhoun at 73,734,291 pounds sterling, or 327,000,000 dollars, equal to 5 dollars 57 cents for the bread and drink of each person, including the cost of grain given to the domestic animals, but excluding all other vegetable productions. It must be observed, however, that the price of grain is much higher in Great Britain than it is in the United States—and values of it in our country may not be placed in opposition to its values in the other, except to shew the capacity of either to meet the other in some common market with the respective products of their labor for sale; and in that, ultimately, the cost of subsistence will regulate the prices and profits on commodities: and hence, as in cotton goods we do manufacture cheaper than the British, so we contend that we shall supply all other goods, when scientific power has the same action here that it has in Great Britain. That it will have such action—that our countrymen are as ingenious and as industrious as the British, no one can doubt. As yet, we have excelled them in every thing which we have fully attempted to do.—But this is a digression—its matter belongs to other considerations than those just now before us: still, the facts suggested should always be in recollection.

But the habits of the people of the United States are very different from those of the people of Great Britain. They have talked about roast beef—we eat it, and whenever we please. We speak generally. Meat is not one fourth the price with us that it is with them, and our laboring people have it twice, if not three times a day, and not in measured quantities. We, therefore, must needs make a calculation for

ourselves. It will not amount to much more than one third of president Cooper's supposed value of subsistence, (in some degree because of the present reduced price of agricultural products), and, proportionably, fall far short of Mr. Colquhoun's. Hence the moderation of our estimates will appear.

We are 12,000,000—and our calculations are at the present price of commodities.

So many persons using bread, or all other sorts of vegetable food, including rice, potatoes, &c. equal, in the whole, to one pound of wheat flour per day, worth 2 cents on an average at the [home] markets for it—365 days

\$97,600,000

The same, using meat of all sorts and salted fish, with milk, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, &c. all the products of animals, in all, equal to 1 lb. per day, or three cents, for 365 days

131,400,000

Whiskey, beer, cider, &c.

20,000,000

249,000,000

Two hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars worth of food and drink, for subsistence or use of twelve millions of persons, allows for each, in these agricultural products, the value of only 20 dollars and 75 cents per annum, or 40 cents per week.

Then comes the necessary clothing, and some facts with a good deal of observation and reflection, have induced us to establish these *minima*.

Woollen goods, of all sorts, of which wool is a component part, including all articles for men and women's wear, with blankets, rugs, carpets, &c. at \$5 for each person

\$70,000,000

Cotton, linen, silk and hempen goods, of all descriptions, required for personal or family use, the same

70,000,000

Manufactures of hides and skins—shoes, boots, saddlery, harness, &c. 25 cents each person

30,000,000

Hats, 100 cents each person

12,000,000

Other small items of clothing, ornamental or useful, and various materials to make garments of the cloth above estimated, with hats, caps, bannets, &c. for women, &c.

20,000,000

202,000,000

And we have 202 millions to clothe and supply 12 millions of people, or \$17 for each and every individual—together \$37 75 for the essential articles of food and clothing, and certain parts of household furniture, or \$228 a year for a family of six persons—about equal to the product of a common laborer at 75 cents per day, admitting that his wife and children do nothing towards earning a livelihood, but prepare the victuals and clothes which he brings into the house.

But hundreds of thousands of families expend many times this sum, annually. Indeed, it is not equal to the average support of our *paupers*,† under favorable circumstances—the products of the labor performed by them being valued at its market price

*In the Edgefield S. C. proceedings against the tariff, it is asserted that the clothing of slaves costs ten dollars a year. Dr. Cooper, in his *Emporium*, calculated the cost of clothing a "laboring man" at \$25 a year.

†In all only 74 cents per week. The average expense of supporting the poor at Hartford, Con. is 43 cents weekly, besides the consumption of some agricultural products raised by their own labor: 125 cents is allowed for adult paupers and 62½ for children, by the town of Providence, R. I. We allude to these cases, as, perhaps, being among the best managed in the United States, as to value consumed or wasted.

Slaves may not cost quite so much, except household servants. The average, however, must be below the real cost. Let the most rigidly economical farmer count up the market value of the wheat and other grain and vegetables, of cattle, hogs and sheep that he kills and appropriates for family use, the wool, flax, &c. that he lays aside, with the cost or value of labor expended in carding, spinning, weaving, making, &c. and it will be found far exceeding what we have allowed for the bread stuffs, and meats, and drinks, and clothing of his family.

We say nothing about groceries, in general—they being chiefly imported. But these aggregates, great as they are, make a small part only of the cost of the subsistence and clothing, and other necessities, comforts or conveniences of the people of the U. States, as derived from their own fields and forests, workshops and manufactories, our mechanics and other laborers, and for the support of their horses and other animals not immediately entering into the quantity of meats consumed, in which class we include *working* oxen, milch cows, and sheep kept only for their increase or wool.

There were 255,645 horses returned for Pennsylvania in 1810—349,623 for N. York in 1825—and there are now about 55,000 in Vermont, with 40,000 oxen used for draft. We may then conclude that there are about 3,000,000 horses and oxen, used for agricultural purposes, in aid of human labor, for service in wagons or other carriages, or kept for riding. Their average actual cost must be 25 dollars per head, for grain and hay, not counting the value of the grass consumed by them. They cost from three to five times that sum in our cities and large towns, or for those used in stages or worked severely in wagons.

3,000,000 horses, &c. at 25 dollars

\$75,000,000

The three items given, may constitute the chief consumption of *agricultural products* obtained by cultivation, and the *first manufactures* of certain of them by millers, spinners, weavers, (chiefly in families), and tanners and shoemakers, and saddlers, &c. But to these must be added—

The *products of the forest* in fuel, lumber of all sorts for carpenters, mill wrights, wheel wrights, wagon and plough makers, cabinet makers, ship carpenters, boat builders, and very many other trades. This includes, of course, the value of the labor of mechanics, or other working people, continually added to the changing character and different uses of the materials passing through different hands.

The *products of earth*, for the supply of brick makers, masons, glass makers, potters and other trades, employing great numbers of persons.

The *product of minerals*. &c. for castings, forging and making works of iron, especially by blacksmiths (whose bills form a large item in the farmers' accounts), machinists, white-smiths, cutlers, nailers, scythe makers and various other branches—lead smelters, and the many preparations of that metal and its mixtures—and in the making of copperas, alum, &c. in chemical articles, worth several millions a year; in the supply of vast quantities of coal for fuel; and in other materials and ways too prolix to detail. The products of the mines and minerals by different workmen and artists in the United States, in their various adaptations to use, are not of less value the \$120,000,000 a year.

After these great branches we have hundreds of others, convenient, useful or necessary. Among them are road-makers, (or repairers), bridge builders, canal diggers, &c. then tailors, paper makers, printers, coach and carriage makers, with merchants, and seamen, wagoners and boatmen—but we cannot pretend to recapitulate them—whose labor gives a mighty value to the numerous articles made or furnished or transported by them, and all indispensable to the well-

being of society, in diffusing their innumerable social and public benefits. Besides these, the products of our orchards and sugar plantations, not omitting those of the tobacco fields, being in general use among us, must be added to the thousands of items which supply the wants or gratify the desires of civilized man.

What is the aggregate annual value of all the products of our agriculture, of our forests, of our mines, of our earths, of our manufacturers, of our mechanics, of our commerce and navigation, and of transportation on our roads, rivers, canals and coasts? Really, it is a matter of such magnitude, and which, after the most careful calculation and deliberate reflection, must depend so much on *opinion*, that we fear to pronounce upon it. But, as something should be stated to give a summary view of the probable, or possible, value of the internal trade or domestic commerce of our country, we shall venture upon the presentation of an estimate, in bringing forward the preceding items and adding such others as may present themselves to make up the aggregate.

The vegetable and animal food, and drinks, of 12 millions of people, are supposed to have an annual value of	\$249,000,000
Articles of clothing and for family uses	202,000,000
Support of horses, &c.	75,000,000
Other products of our agriculture, such as fruits, sugar, tobacco, &c. consumed	20,000,000
Products of the forest, in lumber and wood of all sorts, for fuel, the building and repairing of houses and ships, and all other things for which such products are used, including all the increased values given to them by labor, from a felling of the trees and transporting of the timber, to the adaptation thereof to its numerous purposes by the various artists, manufacturers and mechanics working in wood, or if simply used for fuel	200,000,000
Manufactures of earth—such as for bricks, glass and family utensils, including all the values added by labor, to roads, canals, &c.	60,000,000
Manufactures of minerals of all sorts—from the digging of the ore or gathering and transportation of the material, to include all the values given by labor in furnaces and forges, and by all workers in metals, from anchors or cannon for ships of the line, to the making and using of horse shoe nails or any lesser article, and in the mining and transportation of coal, &c.	120,000,000
Miscellaneous productions of various staples for manufactures, including the increased values of labor employed in hundreds of different trades, embracing the mechanic arts* already estimated.	100,000,000
Products of all the fisheries, and of commerce and navigation, foreign and coasting, other than the values of the latter supposed to be included in the transportation above referred to, and all other items	40,000,000
	<hr/> \$1,066,000,000

*The values of these are of very difficult estimation, and chiefly supposed—though we have some data: these are among them, one jewelry establishment in Philadelphia employs 116 persons, and the jewelry made in that city and New York may be taken at the value of two millions. In Providence, the great seat of the cotton manufacture, three hundred persons are employed in this

This aggregate is much *below* the real values of labor and production in the U. States. It affords less than 90 dollars for *each person*. Slaves have produced 400 dollars to the hand in cotton planting and sugar growing, unassisted by machines, except in ginning; and families, even of slaves, to subsist themselves, provide clothing, pay interest on capital vested in them and refund other expenses incurred on their account, *must* earn an average value about equal to what we have supposed as general for all the people of this country. But, when we regard the capacity to produce which is acquired by "scientific power," and have reference to the interest on money, which should be yielded for its expenditure in mills and machinery, as well as in land and slaves, it will, we think, appear that an average value of 90 dollars for every person *cannot* be the whole production of our fellow citizens. The steam engines of Great Britain, even in 1820, were computed at the *power* of 320,000 horses, or 2,240,000 men, independent of the increased productions of this wonderful acquisition of capacity, and of the machinery moved by it, with the usual extent of water-power superadded. The various machinery used in that country has been generally estimated as enabling one man to do the work of *one hundred and fifty* without such machinery—and hence the great *apparent* production of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical professions, though their individual wages may not be very high—interest on capital and power of machinery, with the facility of convenient tools, passing into the whole value earned. Instance these well authenticated cases—505 men employed in the furnaces and forges of Centre county Pennsylvania, turn out iron worth \$366,000, (see article "Iron") the cost of the pig metal being deducted from the value of the forged iron, yields \$720 for each person employed. But these *first* manufactures of iron are not among the most seemingly productive efforts of personal industry. The operation of *scientific power* upon them is weak, compared with that which it exerts over the finer and more delicate fabrics. Take these calculations made in England, being about the mean result of different learned and practical estimates on the subject. It is computed that when there were 350,000 persons operating in the British manufactories of cotton, that these produced commodities equal to what it would require the labor of fifty-three millions of persons to produce, if *unassisted by machines*. The wages of the 350,000 at 1s per day, for 300 days in the year, would amount only to £5,250,000—but of the latter, at the same rate, to 780 millions of pounds sterling—or more than 3,463 millions of dollars! These items are drawn from the London *Quarterly Review*. But such effects of *scientific power* are universally acknowledged, and, indeed, cannot be denied. Britain transports cotton from India, manufactures it, and sends it back at a profit—though India, a little while ago, was the great seat of its manufacture, though the price paid for labor there is a small part, indeed, of the price paid in Britain, and the East Indians are not wholly destitute of machines—American cottons are exported to Canton! Every person, forty years of age, recollects the *cheap* muslins of India—better goods, of British or American manufacture, are now sold at less than one half the amount which those of India produced, notwithstanding the general value of money has much depreciated in the period alluded to. But we shall offer another and familiar example on the seemingly produced value of labor. At the present very low freights, a vessel of 200 tons, if fully employed in the transportation of goods, out and home, might earn

business, and the value of the commodities is put down at more than *six hundred thousand dollars* a year! Under the "miscellaneous" head many additional articles are mentioned. Soap and candles are a valuable item.

4,000 dollars a year, and being navigated by 8 persons, would shew an apparent gain of 500 dollars for each hand: yet the vessel thus employed would yield only a small profit to her owner, expenses being deducted and interest on capital allowed. These things, with hundreds of others which might be stated, certainly demonstrate that the *ninety dollars per annum, per head*, which we have brought out, is far short of the real value produced by the American people. It is, probably, equal to 120 or 130 dollars *per head*. But of this we feel confident, that the aggregate values, at the *selling price* of commodities, is more than *one thousand millions a year*. This is the *home trade* or *internal business*, without reference to exports or imports, which nearly balance one another and would not affect the amount. We have no further remark to make upon it, except to requote the exclamation of Mr. president Cooper,—"HOW DO THE ROASTED PANEGYRICKS ON FOREIGN TRADE DWINDLE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE WHEN SET IN COMPETITION WITH THIS!"

Regarding it as a matter of much importance that the probable cost of subsisting and supplying the people of the United States, with the amount of their earnings, should be established so far as it is possible that they can be, we add the following miscellaneous items which variously support the general propositions, or are inseparably connected with them. They especially tend to shew that we have not exaggerated the amount of *earnings*, and these earnings are either in the consumption or added to the wealth of the nation—no matter which. We add another reference to the opinions of Dr. Cooper, and some valuable items extracted from Colquhoun's statistics of Great Britain and Ireland.

The proprietor of a plantation in Alabama, lately stated to the editor of the "Boston Courier," that 50 field hands would produce 62,500 lbs. of clean cotton, but that there would be also 30 other slaves, old people and young children, together 80—equal to 780 lbs. to each person; and, if at 10 cents per lb. equal to 78 dollars production, besides raising corn, hogs, cattle, &c. enough to feed the slaves. The product of slaves in raising the sugar cane, is now rated at from 250 to 300 dollars.

The wages of females in the flannel factories at Amesbury, Mass. is 50 cents per day; of the males one dollar. The wages of girls 14 years old and upwards, at Lowell, average more than 150 cents per week, and their board.

The price of boarding at the manufacturing village on the Chickopee river, in Massachusetts, is 117 cents for adult females, and 150 for males, per week.

Manufactures, generally, as several times urged and repeated that the fact may be fully impressed on the mind of every one, even in the coarse cotton business for example, trebles the value of the material. Thus a pound of cotton, worth 10 cents, will make cloth worth 37 cents—400,000 lbs. of cotton, which will employ 300 persons, chiefly females, for a year, and costing \$40,000, will yield, (by the aid of power looms,) cloth worth 150,000, at its present reduced price, and shew an *earning* of 365 2-3 for each person, as well for the payment of their own wages, as for interest on capital, tear and wear of machinery, and the subsistence and profit of the mechanics and others variously employed to keep the works in operation. Such are among the effects of capital vested in machinery. Now, it would take the labor of 814 field hands, each producing 1,350 lbs. of cotton, to give a value in the raw material equal to that added by 300 women and

children, through *scientific* power. Thus the labor of a child 14 years old, stands opposed to nearly that of three men, under the worst circumstances that can be presented for the sake of a comparison in favor of the former. But this difference is not the profit of the manufacturers *individually*, because of interest paid and expenses incurred—yet certainly it is a profit to the *country*, proportioned as the products of a child (that otherwise might not earn any thing) is to that of three men. This is an important proposition, and its principle cannot be avoided. It is scientific power placed in opposition to manual labor; and, as about 22 per cent of the population* of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, were returned as engaged in manufactures by the imperfect statements of 1820, and as it is probable that at this time more than 33 per cent of the laboring people of these states, (to say nothing of the growers of wool, &c.) are subsisted by manufactures, the magnitude of their products, aided as they are by the most approved machinery, may be conjectured. The population of the states named at the census of 1830, will shew a gross amount of 6,063,000 citizens, and the tobacco, cotton, and sugar planting states of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, will not have more than 2,395,000; and the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, though yet young, and only as yesterday redeemed from the wilderness, being grain-growing states, are as deeply interested in the success of manufactures as the class of states first named. But the planters of cotton and sugar are as much benefitted by the tariff as any other of the people.

The wages in well regulated factories, into which small children are not admitted, varies considerably according to location and the branches of business attended to. The wages of men range from 5 to 12 dollars per week—those of girls and women, from 1 1-2 to 3 dollars—sometimes more. Weaving, by power looms, is the most profitable employment of females.

The annual average wages paid at Paterson, N. J. to persons in the shops and factories, is \$152, about one fifth of the whole being men, and nearly two-fifths children; the rest women.

A late Albany paper says—Our mechanics are all at work with high wages—a mason earns from 12 to 16 shillings a day, a common laborer gets 7s. and a dollar a day.—[The New York shilling is 12½ cents.]

Mr. Macdonnel, a British writer, in his treatise on "Free Trade," says that it will cost a London mechanic, with a wife and four children, 78l. or 346 dollars per annum, for *subsistence*; but that a French family may live as well in Paris for 32l. 18s. The taxes on the articles consumed in the family of the London mechanic is estimated at 4l. 1s. 3d.—or 18 dollars.

Lately, at Norwich, Eng. veal was at 20, beef at 19, and mutton at 15 cents per lb. our currency. Sixty years ago the medium price of provisions were thus established by the celebrated Arthur Young—bread 2d. butter 6 1-2d., cheese 3 1-2d., meat 4d per lb; all to support the landed interest—for meat and bread might have been had for less than half those prices from France, Holland, &c.

The cost of maintaining a horse in England is thus estimated by Mr. Colquhoun—grass 45s. hay

* Reported as employed in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

6l. 10s. straw 5s.—total 9l. or \$39 92, without allowance for grain.

In a late French work, by Baron Dupin, he gives a table shewing the various [impelling] powers employed in France in manufacturing—including those furnished by beasts—water—wind and steam, and presents also those of Great Britain, and comes to the following results:

	France.	G. Britain.
Population,	31,000,000	20,500,000
Productive force, equal to	6,436 352	11,948,164

effectual laborers. So that Great Britain, with a population only two thirds as large as France, has a productive force nearly double that of the latter country—"Which," says M. Dupin, "is the real secret of all the superiority of Great Britain."

Dr. Cooper's estimate at 55 dollars for the subsistence of each person, and of 25 dollars to furnish clothes, alone amounting to 80 dollars for every individual, is 960 millions for the whole, whereas we have allowed only 451 millions for food, drink, and clothing, or much less than one half.

Mr Colquhoun gives the following items concerning Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1812.

Gross population,	no. 17,093,803
Whole agricultural products, (not including wood or timber.)	£214,817,000
Add—beer and porter,	2,100,000
Exclusive of cost of materials. { Cider, perry, &c. 300,000	
{ Spirits, 1,050,000	
{ Beef, pork & butter, 1,100,000	
{ Millers, malsters, &c. 2,500,000	
{ Butchers & bakers, 750,000—	7,800,000
Cost of bread stuffs and meats and drinks, including their preparation for use, and the food for animals, }	1222,617,000
	\$978,000,000
Equal for each person of the seven-teen millions, to	\$57

And even rather exceeding the amount set forth by Dr. Cooper. But—the difference in the price of provisions, if thought of by the latter, was probably supposed to be made up in the extra amount consumed or wasted in the United States, per head.

Our estimate stands thus—	
Vegetable food, for persons,	\$97,600,000
— for drinks,	20,000,000
— in fruit, say	5,000,000
— for horses and working cattle,	75,000,000
Value of all meats,	131,400,000
	329,000,000

Equal for each person of the twelve millions, to \$27 41
Or less than one half. We therefore think our estimates must be moderate.

A general comparison on the sums assumed by Mr. Colquhoun and by us, with careful comparisons of the different situation of the two countries, would shew that, if he is any thing like correct, we must have much *under-rated* the aggregate annual value of production in our country, when we assume it to be, in materials and profits, only 1,066 millions of dollars. And out of this value, be it recollected, comes the subsistence, the clothing, the private and public supplies of all sorts, with the building and repair of houses, roads, &c. in short, *every thing that we consume, and every thing which we possess.*

SCIENTIFIC POWER AND MANUAL LABOR—AND EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

The following articles are of the highest importance in considering many of the facts already stated or suggestions offered, or yet to be tendered for examination.

This table, shewing the average prices in the New York market, of upland cotton and of common domestic shirting, in the same place, in the month of April, of each year of those given, is copied from the N. Y. "Statesman," and accepted as being correct.

April	1815	Cotton	20 cts. p. lb.	Brown Shirting,	cts. p. yd.
1815	do	28	do	do	25
1816	do	28½	do	do	21
1817	do	32	do	do	21
1818	do	26	do	do	19
1819	do	16	do	do	12½
1820	do	13½	do	do	12½
1821	do	15½	do	do	13
1822	do	10½	do	do	11
1823	do	14	do	do	10
1824	do	19	do	do	10
1825	do	11½	do	do	9
1826	do	9½	do	do	9½
1827	do				

One pound of cotton nearly makes 4 yards of these goods.

Now look at the progress of the manufacture of cottons in the United States—

In 1815, when cotton was at 20 cents per lb. a yard of shirting sold for 25 cents, and the cost of the cotton (¼ lb. worth 5 cents) being deducted, the manufacturers had 20 cents for their labor and profit, and yet very few of them "made money," because of the want of machinery or of management and skill. Yet, when the price of cotton in 1818, was 32 cents, and the stock of a yard of cloth cost 8 cents, the price of it was only 21 cents leaving 15 cents to the manufacturer, and, with this advance on the raw material, the most of them were actually ruined.

But, at the present time, 1827, when the price of cotton is 9½ cents, the same sorts of shirting are sold at 9½ cents, leaving only seven cents for the manufacturer, the cost of the cotton being deducted, the business of making such goods, *though made cheaper than they are made in England*, is a good one!

Does any one doubt this? Proof is at hand. We have before us the London "Trade List," of 26th June, 1827, the most celebrated, authentic, and extensive exhibit of commercial operations which is published in the world. In this, "twist" brown yarn, No. 20, is put down at 18s., 16s. 6d. 15s. 4d. and 14s. 4d. being for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities—average 16s. 0½d. for a package of 10 lb.—\$3 56 cents, or 35 cents 6 mills per pound; and without *drawback* on exportation being allowed, as is shewn in the list. But the present regular selling price of No. 20 "twist" in the U. States, of a quality as good as the first in England, or, surely superior to the 2d, is 34 cents per pound, with 5 per cent. discount, \$3 23 for 10 lb. or 14s. 6d. sterling—or 3½ cents *less* per pound than the *medium* price, though excelling the 2d quality, if not equal to the first, which, however, we are assured that it is. This is a difference of *ten per cent.* in favor of American cotton yarn! With this plain exhibit, it may be certainly expected that we shall *export* millions on millions of pounds of cotton yarn, and rival the British in *that* business as we do in goods made out of it, as soon as the capacity of our manufacturers shall pass beyond the demand for cotton

cloths, of which last at present, there is a scarcity, because of the export, though not much advanced in price. There are very few lots of 100 bales of goods now remaining in "first hands," for the home demand is extending and the foreign one increasing faster than more perfect machinery, (and more of it,) can supply. But the domestic competition will soon regulate this. We have water power, or iron and coal, ingenious artisans and industrious people, and the days of British *monopoly* in the manufacture of our own raw material are numbered.

From the same copy of the "Trade List," we take the following items of the selling price of certain articles of subsistence in London, to compare them with the cost of like articles in Baltimore, the sterling money being reduced to dollars and cents, and the medium price taken as the correct quotation in London, and the high price in Baltimore, except otherwise stated.

London.	Cents.	Baltimore.	Cents.
White wheat, gr. 64 to 68s for 560lbs or for 60lbs.	157	-	100*
Rye, gr. 38 to 41s. bush.	109½	-	45
Butter, cwt. 90 to 96, lb. 18½	-	-	12½
Cheese, cwt. 36 to 80, lb. 13½	-	-	10
Bacon, "singled," cwt. 52 to 54, lb.	10½	-	7½
Hams, cwt. 70 to 90, lb.	16	-	10
Pork, mess, 60 to 63, bbl. 13 65 (navy mess)	13 00		
Beef, mess, tierce, 110 to 120, tierce, 25 53 (navy mess)	bbl. 9 50		
Fresh beef, slope, 8lb. 4s to 5s, 4d.	lb. 13	} Various—from 3 to 10 cents per lb. average about 6.	
— mutton, do. 4s to 5, lb. 12½			
— veal, do. 4 4 to 5 4, lb. 13			
— pork, do. 4 to 5, lb. 12½			
— lamb, do. 5 to 6 2, lb. 15½			
British spirits, 10s 6, gal. 233	(high proof)	40	
Lard, cwt. 76 to 77, lb. 15	-	9½	

The preceding list shows that bread stuffs and meats have an average price at London of nearly, or about double that which they have in Baltimore, though the present rates are 50 per cent. less than they were last year in England. In 1826, the price of fresh meat in London ranged from 9d. to 15d. per lb. according to quality—beef, mutton, veal, pork and lamb.

We shall now proceed to a few general remarks on the subject of taxation, premising that, let the revenue of a country be collected in any manner it may, the ultimate payment rests upon the producers of value, such as those who labor on the soil, not those who simply own it; for the land itself, unwrought, will yield but little for the food of man, and not one cent's value for the support of regular government. The combined operations of labor then, furnish all supplies.

The revenue of the United Kingdom, like that of the United States, resting chiefly on indirect taxation, is subject to considerable fluctuations, and no more than a general average can be formed.

The payments of the people of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of government, including interest on the public debt, and the supply

*The price of wheat at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c. is less than 50 cents per bushel—at Hamburg, Bremen, Dantzic, &c. from 76 to 87; at Odessa 50; Italy and South of France 88 to 151.

of the church establishment and maintenance of the poor, amounts to the sum of about 68,000,000. per annum, or 310 millions of dollars, and the army and navy and paupers being deducted, there will remain about 18,500,000 persons, who, in one way or another, are liable to administer to the public requisitions. Thus the proportion for each person is sixteen dollars, or 96 dollars for a man and his wife and four children. In the United States, the average revenue of the general government and of the several states, with the amount of voluntary payments to all classes of the clergy, and sums assessed for the support of paupers, cannot exceed 30 millions of dollars, to be paid (the army and navy and paupers being deducted) by about 11,925,000 persons, at the rate of two dollars and a half for each, or for a family, as above supposed, 15 dollars a year. The difference in condition then, of each family is in the annual sum of eighty-one dollars, making an enormous amount when the whole population of both countries is regarded. And thus it is shewn, that while an American may live well, and add 81 dollars every year to the national wealth—the whole creations of an Englishman are needed to provide a miserable subsistence, and meet the enormous taxes imposed. It is then clear, that Great Britain cannot permit her people to exchange manual daily labor with us—hence the corn laws and other restrictions upon all sorts of commodities, fairly exchangeable with foreign nations because of the amount of such labor respectively bestowed upon them—and hence the gigantic extent to which scientific power has been pushed in Great Britain; and it is by this last, together with a severe reduction in the cost of subsisting the laboring classes, that Great Britain has been thus far enabled to support her exceedingly expensive institutions.

We assert, and without the fear of contradiction, that the price of manual labor is REALLY cheaper in the United States than in Great Britain, and that the products of scientific power are also cheaper in this country than in that, so far as we command the market, through protection afforded, as Britain protects the capital, ingenuity and industry of her own people.

We shall easily make out this case. All the business of navigation results from manual labor, from the felling of trees in the forest to build the ship, to the guidance of her through the sea, and in receiving and discharging of her cargoes. The whole, or so nearly the whole as not to affect the proposition, is performed by the hands of men. In the infancy of our government we protected navigation by discriminatory duties on imports and tonnage, and prohibited the participation of foreigners in our coasting trade, and commenced a naval establishment, now of respectable extent, to give effect to our laws and defend our flag. The tonnage duty on American ships is six cents per ton—on foreign ships one hundred cents per ton, and ten per cent. was added to the duty upon the goods imported in the latter—that is, if a certain article pays one dollar duty when imported in an American ship, it must pay one dollar and ten cents if imported in a foreign one, an interesting difference, indeed! But we wish the farmers, and other persons, not much acquainted with commerce and navigation, to understand all the degrees of this protection, and shall therefore give a familiar example.

Take a vessel of 200 tons, laden with 150 hhds. of sugar—

	American.	Foreign.
Tonnage duty on 200 tons, 12 00		200 00
Import—180,000 lbs. sugar at 3 cents;	5,400 00	5,400 00
	10 per ct. 540 00	
	\$5,412 00	
In favor of the American,	728 00	6,140 00
	6,140 00	

Now this difference would more than pay the whole wages of the master, mates and seamen employed in navigating the American vessel!

The effect of this protection, even of the *manual labor* of the people of the U States, has been such that, though it no longer operates against the navigation of British ships arriving from their ports in Europe, for they were admitted as our own, (ours being so admitted into British European ports), that nearly the whole of the carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain is in our own possession! This is proof positive that, even in *navigation*, the boast of the other country, that labor is performed *better and cheaper* by Americans than by Englishmen, else the latter, at least, would bring their own commodities to us.

The following will shew the increase and decrease, respectively, of the tonnage employed in the transportation of articles between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

In the years stated, the tonnage employed in the port of Philadelphia, was:

	1788—tons.	1789—tons.	Total.
British,	23,004	29,372	52,376
American,	28,028	37,728	65,756

The total tonnage employed in the trade of the United States in 1789, (except a few states from which there were no returns) was:

	American,	Foreign,	Total.
American,	-	-	279,588
Foreign,	-	-	158,145

Total, - - - 437,733

In the year 1816, the account stood thus—

	American.	British.
From British possessions in Europe,	134,198	100,840
W. Indies and N. American colonies,	102,128	111,949

Total, tons, 236,336 212,789

But in 1825 and 1826 the amount was as follows:

	1825.	1826.	Amer'n.	British.	Amer'n.	British.
England,	128,789	38,251	172,588	39,124		
Scotland,	7,519	4,916	5,837	6,261		
Ireland,	17,985	3,204	13,937	4,370		
Gibraltar,	14,129	-	9,398	-		
British W. Indies,	101,604	6,907	97,231	7,738		
N. A. colonies,	60,295	6,179	74,396	8,420		

330,321 59,457 373,387 65,913

By the act of March 1816, the discriminatory duties were all taken off British vessels (and their cargoes from Europe,) entering or departing, and the British tonnage was within *one ninth* part as great as the American. The same regulation existed in the last two years, and the aggregates were—

	American,	British,	tons.	do.
American,	-	-	703,608	
British,	-	-	125,370	

Difference in favor of American, 578 238

The British, in the two years of 1825 and 1826, being only a little more than what their same tonnage was in one year (1816), whereas the American shews an annual increase of 115,000 tons for the average of

1825 and 1826, as compared with 1816 Such is the effect of the competition of a free and lightly taxed people with Great Britain, which ever has been the most famous of all the nations of the world for her commerce and navigation, for the enterprise of her merchants, and the skill and courage of her shipwrights and seamen. Let the reader make a pause here, and reflect a little.

As to *scientific power*, we have already proved in the lower price of cotton yarn in the United States than in England, that our spindles are worked the cheapest. This is so because of the reduced cost of subsistence, and more moderate taxation; and the fact is, that a cotton mill of any certain number of spindles, and doing a certain quantity of work, will cost the proprietor less for wages and taxes paid, and other expenses incurred, in our country than in Great Britain. The same remark may be applied to all other *protected* manufactures.

If, after such a display of the capacity of the American people, whether in *manual labor* or by the use of *scientific power*, to compete with those of Great Britain, it should be asked, why protection is sought that wool may be grown and cloth manufactured in the United States, and other branches of industry be further encouraged—we have the answer at hand. Let there be done for them what has been done for navigation and the manufacture of coarse cottons, and like results will follow. Protection has caused the constellated flag to fly in every sea, and, under this honorable emblem, goods are transported more promptly and cheaply than under any other, bearing our cotton manufactures to the most distant regions, where they are sold at more moderate prices than the celebrated and long established manufactures of England, which we have driven, or are driving, out of every market into which ours are admitted, on payment of the same duties as theirs.* And thus it must be with wool and woollens, if a like wise policy prevails in respect to them, and our country will furnish immense supplies of the raw material and manufactured article to pass into the foreign market, and add their annual millions to the wealth of the United States. Why should this not be so? We know of no reason against it. It will be so. Like causes will not fail to produce like effects, until it pleaseth HIM who created to destroy the world.

It may be well here to add that in 1820, the bill to restrict the trade with the British West India ports, as they restricted our trade to these ports, was passed in the house of representatives 94 to 25, and with only one dissenting vote in the senate; and the bill to tax French vessels as the French government taxed ours (18 dollars per ton) was passed without discussion or division in either house! So far has the *principle of protection* been extended in regard to navigation—a fine commentary on the ridiculous saying of "let us alone."

*Many of our readers are aware of the jugglings of British ministers and agents in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c. to keep our cottons out of these markets. In one of the new republics, they even went so far as to attempt the exclusion of all coarse cottons, even their own, that they might keep out ours! We recollect the fact distinctly, though we cannot at present possess ourselves of the particulars. And it is perfectly notorious that they often endeavor to sell their goods as *being American*—that they have stamped and marked them as ours. But the cheat is easily detected by the inferiority of the fabric, and greater coarseness and less strength of the materials used.

INTERNAL TRADE—OR COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES, &c.

Among the committees raised in the convention was that, on motion of Mr. Mallary, "to report on the state of trade between different parts of the United States with each other, as far as it is concerned in the different productions of this country," and instructed, on the motion of Mr. Bartlett, "to ascertain and make a statement of facts, in relation to the effect of domestic manufactures upon the navigation and commercial interests of the country generally."

In the almost total absence of official papers relating to the momentous concerns embraced in the inquiry and instruction, the zealous and intelligent committee, of which Mr. Mallary was chairman, could do no more than hastily collect, or receive, some isolated statistical facts bearing upon the subjects submitted, and present them—rather with the view of exciting attention to the internal trade of the United States, than of exhibiting a regular or digested statement of items; and the report, with the few materials which had been furnished, were referred, *en masse*, to the committee on the address, to be used as they should think proper. Thus Mr. Mallary's important suggestion has led us into an extensive collection of facts and well supported opinions; and caused no small expenditure of time, labor and patience, that its object might be accomplished, so far as it was practicable for us to do it.

This committee believes that no part of the duty assigned them is so important, and certainly not so difficult, as the preparation of the facts disclosed, and collection of others relative to the commerce between the states—that any thing like a tolerably correct view of its importance may be suggested to the public; but they do not shrink from an attempt to do that in which it will be honorable even to fail—for however imperfect the statements must necessarily be, many truths will be brought out and preserved, and set thousands to thinking who never yet have reflected upon our incalculably valuable home-trade, and its vast superiority over the foreign commerce of the country. The people have made a common mistake on these subjects. Those of Baltimore had only a faint idea, indeed, of the value of the trade of the *Chesapeake Bay*, until its waters were covered by the enemy during the late war: they then began to calculate its importance by feeling the want of it: and now, standing on "Federal Hill," one may almost at any time count from 50 to 150 vessels under sail, bay craft and coasters, wafting the products of our rich interior or supplies from the valley of the Susquehannah, to every point, or laden with fuel or provisions or other articles seeking a market with us. We are extensively, and with reasonable accuracy, informed concerning our foreign trade, and the legislative discretion of the nation is directed by the tables furnished by the treasury department; but we know less of our own domestic affairs than of those of Great Britain, France or Germany, wherein the wisdom of rulers is displayed in regarding things at home. But we hope a change in this respect, and that the American people will hereafter be better informed of their own means and resources to preserve their independence.

We shall not be able to offer much other than desultory facts and calculations, without present possibility of arranging them methodically, that aggregates may always appear, and also be compelled to give them without much regularity of classification—but out of these partial and imperfect statement, something like a *general idea*, we hope, may be formed of the importance of the subjects before us; and we shall carefully avoid exaggeration, being resolved that our mistakes, or misapprehensions, shall rather tend to diminish than increase the apparent amount of the commerce which exists between the several states composing the republic.

The wheat flour inspected in Baltimore for three years, was as follows:

		barrels.
Inspected in 1824		522,770
1825		509,736
1826		596,346
		<hr/> 1,628,852
Exported to foreign places 1824	296,796	
1825	212,885	
1826	177,599	687,280
		<hr/> 941,572
Consumption, 300 barrels per day		323,500
		<hr/> 3,613,072

Annual exports, coastwise 204,357

The consumption is put down as the general, and, indeed, concurrent opinion of the principal dealers, and they cannot be materially mistaken. Of the whole quantity exported coastwise, a very small proportion is sent southwardly.

We have no data to ascertain the quantity of Indian corn which annually obtains the same direction, except in the actual consumption at some of the manufacturing establishments; and large supplies of this article are derived from Virginia. At Newburyport, Mass. up to the 28th July, in the present year, 100,000 bbls. of flour and 20,000 bushels of corn were received from the south; and at Somersworth, (village), N. H. 1,931 barrels of flour and 6,059 bushels of Indian corn, of southern product, were consumed in the last current year. From many like facts made known to us, the committee think it may be assumed, that, while more than 350,000 barrels of flour are annually exported eastwardly from the Chesapeake, there is also exported about 800,000 bushels of corn.

The flour imported into Boston was as follows:

1825	261,113 bbls.	of both which about 130,000
1826	284,822	} bbls. were sent abroad.

Of these imports 119,920 barrels were from Baltimore, and 91,000 from Virginia, chiefly received from Alexandria, in 1826: the remainder from Philadelphia and New York. It is supposed that nearly 200,000 barrels of Virginia flour are annually exported to the New England states, through Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.—an amount one third greater than the whole export to the British West Indies, when the trade was unrestricted.

From July 1826 to July 1827, Rhode Island imported 127,150 barrels of flour, nearly all which passed direct to the manufactories. In the last year, 15,000 barrels from the mills at Troy, N. Y. were sent to the borders of Vermont, &c. with other quantities brought down the canal. In the same year 36,000 barrels were shipped at Albany direct for the New England states. The inland and coastwise trade in flour passing from New York eastward, is very large. This article from different places, is received at, perhaps, every one of the numerous ports of the New England states, and spread along the whole coast from Eastport, in Maine, to Fairfield, in Connecticut.

In 1825 it was believed that 1,000,000 dollars were lost on the flour exported to Chili and Peru, and other places bordering on the Pacific. Many cargoes did not pay the freight. The whole quantity exported that year was 813,906 bbls.—of which 242,568 to South America, the greater part first to Rio Janeiro, and a market. Judging by the imports at Boston, Providence, Newburyport, and the inland trade from New York, we have reached the conclusion that the present rate of consumption of flour, received from other states, is not less than 800,000 barrels a year in the New England states, with about 2,000,000 bushels of corn, and other bread stuffs. A very intelligent gentleman, speaking on this subject, observed—

"The consumption of flour in Massachusetts has

increased as 20 to 1, in six years, and is continually increasing, and is now about 280,000 barrels a year. Instead of rye and Indian bread, which was formerly almost exclusively used, wheat is now thought of even by the poorer classes as indispensable to their comfort, as well as more economical—believing they can buy their bread stuffs by laboring in manufactories, cheaper, than by tilling land for it.”

Exports of flour—1826.

Swedish West Indies	10,751 bbls.
Danish do.	61,078
Dutch do.	17,032
British do.	133,619
Cuba do.	129,233
Great Britain and Ireland	18,357
Gibraltar	27,083
British N. A. colonies	71,260
Hayti	48,993
Mexico	16,857
Colombia	34,451
Brazil	175,094
Buenos Ayres	12,654
Chili	22,221
Peru	17,187
West Indies, generally	15,185

To the dominions of any other power, less than 10,000 barrels. Whole export 857,820 barrels, valued at \$4,121,466.

From what has been already stated, it must appear that the bread-stuffs of the farmers of the middle and western states, have their chief market in the eastern districts of our country. Flour and corn are transported even into the interior of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and large quantities reach Vermont. Our belief as before expressed, is, that not less than 800,000 barrels of flour and 2,000,000 bushels of corn are exported eastward from the grain-growing states, to supply the new demands for food caused by the industry exerted in various manufactures in New England, and which the latter would be unable to purchase unless paid for in goods. Many stage-owners and innkeepers of the interior, feed the horses kept by them upon southern corn. These imports of flour and corn, may be valued at 5,000,000 dollars, and employ vessels to transport 130,000 tons annually, on which a freight is earned, yielding subsistence to many seafaring persons and others interested in navigation, ship building and its numerous subordinate branches. The whole foreign export of last year was 857,820 barrels of flour and 505,381 bushels of Indian corn, together valued at 4,506,421—or half a million less in value to the agriculturalists of the grain-growing states than their own unvalued and almost unknown eastern market; so much have they kept their eyes fixed upon foreign trade, that they over-looked that trade which is at home, though greater than the other!

395,535 bbls. of flour, 44,057 beef and pork, 31,175 salt—1,500,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, 17,905 beans and peas, 761 tons of clover seed, 120 of wool, 841 cheese, 1,126 butter and lard, 159 hops, 143 furs—9,145 boxes of glass—1,608 030 gals. domestic spirits, were among the articles which passed inward on the N. York canals during the last year. The whole number of boats and rafts was 18,950—of tons, inward, 242,368! The tolls paid amounted to \$771,780 10 cts.

We have no late statements of the amount of the trade on the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. but in 1823, not less than 300,000 barrels of flour, 75,000 do. whiskey, 50,000 do. of pork, 12,000 hhd. of tobacco, 22,000 hhd. and boxes of bacon, 100,000 kegs of lard, &c. &c. valued at 3,590,000 dollars, passed the Falls of the Ohio descending; iron and many articles manufactured, were not included in the amount.—What is the annual value of the descending trade of all the western waters at this time? Yet vast quantities of produce and of manufactured articles are trans-

ported across the mountains, and large supplies of glass are thus conveyed from Pittsburg, &c. via Baltimore and Philadelphia, even to the N. England market!

There were, last year, about one hundred sail of brigs and schooners plying between our ports on lake Erie and the other upper lakes, with seven steam boats. The tonnage will be increased 50 per cent. in the present year, and be doubled before the expiration of 1828; and trebled or quadrupled when the great Ohio canal shall be finished. Many will soon be required for the navigation of lake Michigan.—All this business, except what was carried on by four or five little vessels, has grown up since the termination of the late war, in 1815. There are also many vessels on lakes Ontario and Champlain.

Nothing can shew the present and greatly increasing value of the trade between the states more satisfactorily than these general remarks and results; but we shall add many particulars, that the mind of every one may more easily grasp at the magnitude of the subject. And, when we consider the numerous voyages that are made by the vessels employed in our coasting trade, its vastly superior importance over the foreign must strike every reflecting individual. The internal trade, in its repeated voyages, transports very many times more tons of goods than the foreign, which will undoubtedly appear because of the vast amount of articles required for the home supply over the foreign demand.

The following table shews the growth of our invaluable coasting trade. There was a great apparent falling off in registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade, in 1818—six years before the passage of the tariff bill, but there has been an increase of nearly 100,000 tons since that time. In 1800, the enrolled and licensed tonnage was only 281,622 tons; in 1805, 391,025 tons; in 1810, 440,512 tons. The official tables are not yet made up later than 1825. The present probable amount is more than 800,000 enrolled and licensed tons.

A comparative view of registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the U. States, from 1815 to 1825, inclusive.

YEAR.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage. of each district.
TONS AND 95THS.			
1815	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823	639,920 76	596,644 87	1,336,565 63
1824	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389,163 02
1825	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,111 77

Treasury department, register's office, Feb. 24, 1827.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The preceding does not include, unless partially, the [about] two hundred steam boats that ply upon the western waters, and the vast number of other large boats which navigate our rivers, and pass from state to state, laden with their several productions. The steam boats have an average burthen of more than 200 tons.

*We call it “apparent,” because that, if we recollect rightly, the lists were generally examined and corrected in that year, and the worn out, lost, or missing vessels deducted.

The tonnage of Boston and Baltimore are more likely to be affected by the growth of manufactures, than any other of our chief ports. The first is the centre of the greatest manufacturing district, the second of a great grain-growing one.

	Registered.	Enrolled, &c.	Total.
1823 Boston	97,960	45,369	143,329
1825 "	103,741	43,127	152,868
1823 Baltimore	45,810	25,614	71,424
1825 "	58,853	33,196	92,050

Each city shows a handsome increase in two years. The increase is going on yet more rapidly. It is probable that the gross tonnage of Boston now is 165,000, and of Baltimore 120,000—the greatest part of the increase is in enrolled tonnage, for the coasting trade. The enrolled tonnage at Philadelphia is also rising rapidly, because of internal improvements and the new products brought to market, especially coal, with increased quantities of flour, iron, whiskey and other manufactured articles. The tonnage tables of 1827 will instruct us much on this subject.

About 175,000 bales of cotton are received from the south and scattered along the coast north of the Potomac or sent up the Mississippi, for the supply of the factories, rising pretty nearly to one fourth of the (late) whole production of that valuable staple. The weight of this cotton is about 30,000 tons—the amount will be increased to 50,000 in less than three years, if the manufacture should continue to flourish, and we may look forward to the period when a quantity of cotton half equal to our present export of the article will be required for our factories, a large part of which will be exported in goods; for we manufacture as cheap as the British, and, certainly, undersell them in foreign places accessible to us as to them. Stop the domestic manufacture, and it is probable that the general demand for 150,000 bales would immediately cease, because of the want of means to purchase, and the more rigid economy that persons would be compelled to exert. Throw the extra 150,000 bales into the glutted European market, and calculate the effect! They would reduce the whole quantity one cent or one cent and a half per pound. Persons cannot purchase if they cannot sell. It is the profitable employment of personal labor only that creates wholesome public wealth. It seems as if destined that the United States shall and must be, in cotton manufactures, what Great Britain now is, unless Egypt, Greece, &c. may furnish the material cheaper than we can make it, because of the cheapness of labor in these countries.

The transportation of cotton coastwise, besides the amount consumed in the manufactories, is of a large amount, as the following items will shew:

In the year ending the 30th September, 1826, there was exported from Savannah 194,578 bales, of which 82,092 were sent coastwise.

Of the 186,471 bales exported from New Orleans in 1824-5, 68,020 were sent coastwise, and 150,000 bales in 1825.

In the first nine months of 1824, 96,043 bales were received at New York; but in the same period in 1825, the quantity rose to 153,454 bales. In the last season, the amount exported to England from New York was about 100,000 bales.

But—in the first six months of the present year 153,135 bales were received at New York—as follows:

From New Orleans	23,172
Mobile	33,944
Pensacola	1,691
Georgia	40,958
Charleston	19,067
North Carolina	30,573
Virginia	3,730
Total	153,135

These examples are sufficient. The crop of the last year was estimated at more than 900,000 bales, of which about 400,000 were transported coastwise, the chief part of the products of Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama having taken that direction, with large quantities from other states. This cotton weighed about 80,000 tons and was worth more than 16,000,000 dollars, at its reduced price, all which was paid to the cotton-growing states in the south, by the northern or eastern states. And what is it that the latter produce which the former extensively receives, except manufactured articles? The tobacco of Maryland, grain of Pennsylvania, &c. and wool of Vermont, have no market there; but in cotton and other manufactures, whiskey, &c. the products of the soil exported in new shapes, and by the profits earned in navigation and commerce by the importation of foreign goods, an equilibrium has been kept up which enables the northern states to pay for the cotton of the south, to the mutual accommodation and great advantage of both parties. The interests involved in this trade unites the states south of the Potomac with those north of that river, as the coastwise export of bread-stuffs unites the grain-growing states with those of New-England; and the perpetual interchange of commodities between all the states preserves the vitality of business and promotes the common prosperity. What would be the condition of either section without the markets afforded by others?

The whole foreign export of cotton for 1826, was 5,972,852 lbs. sea-land, and 204,535,415 of other—together valued at 25,025,214 dollars.

It is estimated in the "Georgia Courier," that the cotton crop of 1826 was 950,000 bales—as follows:

At New Orleans	340,000 bales.
Mobile,	100,000
Pensacola	10,000
Georgia and South Carolina	400,000
North Carolina and Virginia	100,000
Total	950,000

If this statement is correct, the amount is considerably greater than we had hitherto supposed.

Exports of cotton, rice and tobacco from Savannah for ten months ending, 31st July, 1827—

	Upland.	S. Island.	Rice.	Tobacco.
Foreign	103,636	13,681	5,922	120
Coastwise	100,318	438	7,719	421
	208,984	14,119	13,641	541
Same period last year.				
Foreign	100,213	5,804	4,960	123
Coastwise	73,271	454	6,411	43
	173,484	6,256	11,371	166

Of the 85,819 bales exported from Mobile, in the present year, up to the 1st Aug.—46,175 were sent coastwise, 39,579 of which to New York.

A New York paper says that 153,513 bales of cotton were exported to Europe from that port, in the present year, up to the 1st August—that is in 9 months.

In 1796 when the population of the United States was near 4,500,000, we exported about 33,000,000 dollars worth of domestic products, exclusive of cotton and tobacco. In 1826, with a population of about 12,000,000, we exported of similar articles only the value \$22,683,288. The year 1796 is the first in which the value of articles exported was given. See the table, page 25. As production has increased with population, the vast amount for the internal trade is apparent, as well as the comparatively reduced means that we have to purchase foreign goods.

The average exports for six years		
1801 to 1806—Cotton	\$7,132,838	
All other articles	34,799,760	
Total domestic exports	42,000,000	
1819 to 1824—Cotton	21,670,978	
All other articles	27,330,931	
Total domestic exports	49,000,000	

So that while the business in cotton has advanced in an average sum of 14 millions a year, the like value of other articles exported has been reduced nearly 7 millions. About only one-sixth of the people of the U. States have any more direct interest in the cultivation of cotton, than the cultivators of cotton have in woollen manufactures. The product for export, therefore, of the first is equal to 11 or 12 dollars per head, even of the slaves; but that of the other no more than about 2 dollars and 75 cents for each of the people. If the first can live by the *foreign* trade, it is certain that the last cannot. They must have an *interior* trade by which they can participate in the *foreign* trade of the other, or decline the latter altogether.

Sugar is another great staple, and its cultivation is local or "monopolized" by a small part of our country, at present chiefly confined to Louisiana, but about to be extensively produced in Florida. The last year's crop was about 50,000,000 pounds, 50,000 hhds. or 25,000 tons to be transported coastwise, or by river navigation, for consumption. It is an article of general use, as much in the east as in the south. In the last year we also imported—

76,016,015 lbs. brown sugar, worth	\$4,573,407
8,883,940 lbs. white or clayed	737,924

84,899,955	5,311,331
21,146,856 exported	1,742,034

73,753,099 lbs. consumption	\$3,569,299
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Which shews that the whole consumption is more than 120 millions of pounds. All this quantity will speedily be produced in the state and territory named, and the "bounty" upon it, in the shape of a duty that must exclude the foreign article, will amount to nearly four millions of dollars a year. We call it a bounty, because the cultivation is and must be *local*—there cannot be any general domestic competition to reduce the price, as in *every other* product or manufacture of our country. The cotton region is of vast extent, wool may be grown in every state, and factories may be established almost in every spot where people are to be found to work in them; but it is not thus with sugar. And how are the other states to purchase sugar of Louisiana, if Louisiana refuses to encourage and protect *their* industry? It is impossible that they should. And, on that account, and because of the severe and direct loss of revenue, and of the foreign trade which the exclusion of foreign sugars must cause, in the sale of such articles as are prohibited to the consumption of Europe, unless Louisiana supports a tariff which benefits other states, she must expect and will obtain a reduction of the duty upon her "monopoly," sugar. This is inevitable—the public necessity will require it. Nearly all the sugar imported is paid for in bread-stuffs, meats, manufactures and lumber and fish exported. Forty-four millions of pounds are received from Cuba only, and the people of that island received of us domestic articles of the value of 3,749,658 dollars, and foreign articles to the value of 2,382,774 dollars in 1826—together 6,132,432 dollars; or nearly a twelfth part of the whole foreign business of the United States, the gross exports being valued at 77,595,322 dollars. We shall give a summary statement of our commerce with Cuba, and compare it with that which exists between the United States and Europe, except in cotton, tobacco and rice.

Whole export of domestic products to Cuba,		
3,749,658 dollars.		
In part composed of—		Dollars.
Fish, oil and spermaceti candles	268,438	
Lumber of all sorts	332,748	
Manufactures of wood	82,166	
Naval stores	5,419	
Skins and furs	16,120	
Beef	83,153	
Butter and cheese	27,661	
Pork, hams and bacon, lard and hogs	698,203	
Horses and mules	5,300	
129,223 bbls. flour	616,035	
Indian corn	39,168	
meal	6,865	
Biscuit or ship bread	18,104	
Potatoes	22,617	
Apples	3,999	
Rice	398,738	
Tobacco, 955 hhds.	59,468	
Household furniture	78,162	
Coaches and carriages	22,400	
Hats	104,020	
Saddlery	31,858	
Beer, porter, whiskey, &c.	33,981	
Leather, boots and shoes	185,635	
Candles and soap	205,045	
Snuff and manufactured tobacco	5,346	
Linseed oil and turpentine	4,399	
Cables and cordage	8,857	
Iron—nails	65,045	
Gunpowder	29,754	
Copper and brass manufactures	17,447	
Medicinal drugs	23,700	
Wearing apparel, combs, brushes, and very many small articles of manufactures	129,910	
	3,529,842	

Leaving only 219,816 dollars for *all* other domestic articles; and, deducting rice and tobacco from the whole amount, the sum of 3,291,452, is in the product of the grain-growing and manufacturing states. Cuba also furnishes a market for about one tenth of all the foreign articles which we have to spare out of our exchanges or trade with other countries, in aid of our navigation.

We shall now present a view of our trade with *all* Europe, except in the articles cotton, tobacco and rice, but otherwise including the whole products of our forests, fields, work-shops and factories, and of the fisheries.

Russia	6,462
Prussia	5,943
Sweden and Norway	15,094
Denmark	18,318
Netherlands,	228,730
Great Britain and Ireland	1,542,723
Gibraltar	336,603
France	524,549
Germany	193,696
Spain	145,875
Portugal	88,479
Italy and Malta	71,266
Trieste, &c.	9,388
Turkey, Levant, &c.	46,897
Europe, generally,	857

Whole exports to Europe, 1826. \$3,239,475

Now, the exports to Cuba, except in cotton, tobacco, and rice, were valued at \$3,291,452—leaving a balance in favor of Cuba against *all* Europe of \$51,977!

The trade with Hayti, despised Hayti, is of the same character as that with Cuba; and in the last

year, in domestic products, amounted to \$1,252,910—equal to the *whole* of our exports to Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, &c. indeed *all* Europe, Great Britain and France excepted!—and leaving out the cotton and tobacco, only, sent to the Netherlands and Germany!

We have dwelt at such length on these things that the merits of them cannot be mistaken—that “he who runs may read.”

If, as before observed, the whole sugar consumed in the United States was of domestic production, (as it soon will be at the present duty upon the foreign article), an apparent deficiency in the revenue of 4,000,000 dollars annually would take place, and the trade with Cuba be reduced, from whence we now import 46,000,000 lbs. about one fourth of which is exported to purchase articles in Europe which the people of that quarter of the world will not give us in exchange for our *own* commodities.—Let this be observed. But the whole value of woolen goods imported in 1826, as returned and paying duty, was only 7,886,826—or of cloths and cassimeres, no more than 4,546,714 dollars. The duty on this last sum, if all paid, is only 1,650,000 dollars—and if our manufacturers of such goods were protected even to the total *exclusion* of the foreign articles, the revenue would suffer nearly in the same amount that it does in the protection *actually*, and at this time *afforded*, to the cultivation of sugar! or only about one third as much as the latter protection will amount to when the cultivation shall be extended to meet the present home demand. These things are true. Examine them by the official documents. How do we “gape at gnats and swallow camels!” The duties levied upon sugars are *prohibitory*, so far as the domestic industry can supply the home demand—but the duties asked for on cloths will not be exclusive—not prohibitory, but protecting; yet the amount of protection granted to a few sugar planters in Louisiana, but to say the whole people thereof, about 75,000, is equal to that which, as the enemies of the tariff contend, is asked for by the farmers and manufacturers and citizens of a majority of the states, enlisting the feelings of six or seven millions of the people of the United States. See the population table.

We wish to be understood clearly. We have no sort of a desire to reduce the duty upon sugar, the cultivation of which is a *monopoly* in this country; but are really impressed with a belief that if the duty on sugar was one and a half cents per lb. instead of three cents, that, while the revenue would be increased by the greater consumption of the *foreign* article, the demand for our agricultural products, such as flour, beef, pork, &c. and many manufactures, would be nearly doubled, in the increased trade which that reduction of duty would give rise to, in the enlarged market afforded for the productions of Cuba and other West India islands, &c. We hope that every one of our fellow citizens will reflect upon these facts and remarks presented. We shall urge them no further. All matters of trade, to be just and endurable, must be *reciprocal*—else man, in one climate or condition, will be as the servant of his fellow in another. There is no *natural* necessity for this, and discretion or suffering must *regulate purchases by sales*. The Indian perishes who exchanges his coats of fur for looking glasses or whiskey; he must obtain, at least, some *blankets* in lieu of his furs, or become a victim to his folly, and miserably expire.

Iron and its manufactures, until after it passes the state of bar or rolled iron, may, without any great stretch of the imagination, rather be regarded as the *representation* of agricultural products than of manufactures, for the reason that so large a porportion of the value of the article is derived from the cost of subsisting the makers of it, and for supplies of fuel and transportations. We have few facts to shew what is the ex-

tent of the home trade in castings and bar-iron, and how far it affects the coasting and inland trade of our country. Its *different* transportations, however, by land and water, must amount to more than 300,000 tons, and the value of the home product, in castings and bar-iron, may be roughly computed at 25,000,000 dollars. The furnaces, forges and rolling mills of Pennsylvania were given as producing a value of more than three millions in 1810—which value, it is reasonable to believe, is now two or three times greater than it was then. We have no satisfactory data on this subject. The *whole* home manufacture of iron, in all its various branches and departments, and changes of character and usefulness, great and small, subsists a vast number of persons, and constitutes a mighty item in the national production.

Nearly 2,000 tons of pig and bar-iron, chiefly the product of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, worth 114,500 dollars, were received at *Providence*, R. I. in the past year, and principally used in the neighborhood of that place, for the cotton and other factories. It is estimated that 30,000 tons of domestic bar-iron are used in all the New England states, worth 3,000,000 dollars. One factory in New Hampshire consumes 1,200 tons annually. The supplies are principally derived from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and some from Maryland. This material is extensively used in all the manufactories—4,000 tons are annually made or used at Wareham, Mass. Many machine shops use several tons a month. The numerous works of iron at Baltimore and in its neighborhood, including manufactures of machinery, amount to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Large quantities of iron ore have been transported east from Baltimore, or its immediate neighborhood, and payment for the rude material, perhaps, made in the very articles fabricated from it! The value of the ore was a *clear gain* to Maryland. This business has employed many tons of shipping.

The trade in domestic spirits is of much value. We have ascertained the quantity received at Baltimore, but the facts which relate to this article are nearly as scarce as those which belong to iron. All the grain-growing states produce whiskey, in the want of a market for bread stuffs, and because of its easier transportation. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky are the chief manufactories of it. We know little of its distribution. The greater part not used in the states named, perhaps, passes south; a large quantity, however, is sent east. Lately, one forwarding house in Troy, N. Y. received, by the canal, 900 hhds. of Ohio whiskey, for the eastern market, and it is supposed that, during the present year, a million of gallons will pass from the same state with the same destination. About four millions of gallons of foreign spirits are imported; but it may be supposed that the *sea-coast* transportation of domestic spirits employs many times as much tonnage as the foreign trade in spirits employs.

Inspections of domestic distilled liquors at Baltimore for the years stated:

	Large casks.	Small casks.	Gallons.
1824	2,986	39,868	1,494,640
1825	7,714	61,790	2,625,100
1826	7,424	63,753	2,619,991
			3,679,731

Annually 2,246,577

Large casks at 100 gallons and small casks at 30 each. Some part of the liquor contained in the *large* casks is New England rum—say a 25th part; all the rest whiskey, except some apple and peach brandy. The quantity consumed, or exported, east or south, cannot be ascertained; but the various transporta-

tion employs many tons of shipping; and a large number of wagons and horses, and their drivers, with many Susquehannah boatman, &c.

The Pennsylvania canal commissioners, in a report made during the last winter, estimated that 157,000 tons of vegetable and animal or mineral productions, worth 5,430,000 dollars, descended the Susquehannah to the tide during the year 1826—flour, grain, bacon, whiskey, &c. &c. 10,000 barrels of flour and 3,000 barrels of whiskey, have sometimes reached Baltimore in a single week, with large quantities of lumber, &c. An ark has arrived at Port Deposit, (the head of the tide), laden with whiskey and pork, from Owego, in the state of New York, a distance of 315 miles, in four days. Lancaster county, Pa. sent to the Baltimore market, by way of the river, about 5,500 casks of whiskey, and 15,000 barrels of flour, in the last season; and from Millin county, in the same state, there was exported, in the same year, 69,950 bbls. flour, 210,000 bushels of wheat, 8,500 barrels of whiskey, 1,450 barrels of pork, 500 tons of iron, 400 barrels of oil, &c. &c.

This trade is rapidly increasing, and by it the farmers of the interior of Pennsylvania and New York send large supplies eastward, via Baltimore, &c. A considerable part of the descending trade of the Susquehannah does not reach the tide by the channel of the river, being arrested at various stopping places, and taking new directions; and large supplies are sometimes deprived of their natural channel by sudden fallings of the water of the river and its tributaries, which are navigable only in the time of floods.

The glass manufactories cause exceedingly great transportations of raw materials which would, without them, be nearly valueless. We have before us statements of the consumption of three of these factories at Boston. The annual supplies of one of them, "The New England Flint Glass Company," are as follows—

336,000 lbs. of pig lead from Missouri, at 6 cts.	\$20,160
200 tons of sand from Pennsylvania, \$4	800
100 tons of pot clay from New Jersey, \$7	700
6 tons of bar iron from Pennsylvania, \$100	600
50 tons pot and pearl ashes from New Hampshire and Vermont, \$90	4,500
700 cords of wood from Maine, 3	8,100
400 chaldrons of coal from Virginia, \$10	4,000
200 tons of do. from Pennsylvania, 6	1,200
	\$40,060

The whole import of raw materials and fuel for these three establishments employs about 11,860 tons of vessels in their various voyages or trips. They subsist upwards of 900 persons, including the families of the workmen, and export, coastwise, about 3,000 packages, worth \$100,000, of their manufactures annually, to N. Y. and other ports south. Besides the articles named, the proprietors receive in exchange or purchase, large quantities of flour and grain, for the immediate supply of the working people and themselves.

One house in Baltimore, which also sells a large quantity of various goods manufactured in the neighborhood, and in several of the adjacent towns in Pennsylvania, received, during the last year, 4,257 packages of goods by water from the eastern states, of many different sorts and descriptions.

The quantity of Schuylkill coal transported from Philadelphia to New York, Boston and New Haven, in 1826, was 10,000 tons, which gave employment to 140 sloops and schooners averaging 70 tons each—7,000 tons of the above were shipped to N. York by the New York and Schuylkill coal company, and all sold previous to cold weather. It is presumed that 21,000 tons would have been consumed in New York had the supply been equal to the demand. The quan-

tity of coal sent down the Schuylkill canal to the 13th of August of the present year, was 15,130 tons, and it is presumable that as much more may be calculated upon by the close of the season. The New York and Schuylkill coal company have forwarded one third of the above quantity to New York.

Large quantities of coal descend the Susquehannah, and Richmond is famous for her exports of coal. Three glass factories at Boston consumed, within a year, 40,000 bushels of Virginia and 7,000 of Pennsylvania coal. The latter begins to be used in families in the interior of New England. Providence receives 12,000 dollars worth of coal from the states just named.

From various accounts it appears that about 25,000 tons of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal were sent coastwise last year, and it is probable that that quantity may be doubled in the present, and furnish 50,000 tons of freight in this new business.

We sought an exhibit of the trade of Richmond in coal, but were told that there is no way of obtaining any thing like a correct account of it.

The following summary statements have been furnished as to the supplies of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, received at Philadelphia.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation company received from their mine on the Lehigh in 1825*	18,000 tons.
Consumed in Philadelphia	9,400
Sent coastwise	15,800
Received from the mines in 1826	31,280
Consumed in Philadelphia	12,500
Sent coastwise	15,200

A ton of coal is about equal to a ton measurement—say 40 cubic feet. A ton contains 29 bushels of 80 lbs. each.

The capital of the company is one million of dollars; it commenced bringing coal to market in 1820, when 10,205 bushels overstocked it.

The population of the village of Mauch Chunk and its vicinity, which is dependent on the business of the company for support, is now upwards of 1,300. A rail way, 9 miles in length, has recently been constructed from the mine to the landing at Mauch Chunk.

Number of bushels sold by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company each year:—

1820	10,205 bushels	} No anthracite in market, except from Lehigh.
1821	30,048 do.	
1822	68,320 do.	} The demand in these years did not equal the supply, as a quantity remained on hand at the end of each winter.
1823	163,042 do.	
1824	267,145 do.	
1825	795,000 do.	being the entire stock on hand, were sold by 31st December, in addition to about 200,000 bushels brought from Schuylkill and Susquehannah, and the demand not fully supplied. In 1826, the shipments from
Mauch Chunk were	31,280 tons, or 875,840 bushels.	
Schuylkill	16,265 do. " 455,420 do.	

Statement of trade on the Schuylkill canal in 1826.

Descending—tons.		Ascending—tons.	
Coal	16,767	Store goods	2,670
Flour	21,245 bbls.	Iron, and cast iron	198
Grain and seeds	724	Plaster of Paris	908
Live hogs	8	Lumber	776
Whiskey	420	Empty flour casks,	
Iron ore	2,541	kegs & hogsheds	18
Butter and lard	41	Litharge	11
Marble and stone	1,207	Sand	72
Pot ash	8	Household furniture	39

*In addition to this quantity a considerable stock was on hand from 1824—the whole of which was sold in 1825.

Nuts	3	Melons and other ve-	
Tallow	6	getables	22
Iron	122	Bricks	105
Wood and bark	54	Oysters and sea fish	29
Lumber	1,492	Salt fish	100
Potatoes	16	Marble	10
Fruit	1	Machinery	7
Store goods	128	Virginia coal	1,478
		Logs	500

Total	25,561	Total	6,943
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Many thousand tons of rags, paper, books, binders boards and wrapping paper are transported from place to place. The quantities used exceed the belief of any, except persons well acquainted with the various branches which employ tens of thousands of working people. The value of the paper making, printing, paper stamping and book binding businesses, including, of course, the publication and sale of books, we think must amount to between 20 and 25,000,000 dollars a year. Those worthy and enterprising publishers at Philadelphia, Messrs Carey, Lea & Carey, lately issued one work from the press, (Scott's Life of Napoleon), for which they used *twenty-five tons* of paper. There are about 50 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper—they directly employ 13 or 1400 persons, consume about 1,700 tons of rags, junk, &c. and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. We suppose that the whole paper manufacture in the U. States, including the stamping of it, may amount to between 6 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value probably is two millions a year. So much for old rags! One paper mill at Pittsburg employs 190 persons. The mills built by the Messrs. Gilpin, on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper-making establishments in any country. The works are capable of consuming one ton of rags per day, worth 100 dollars. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long if it were convenient to reel it and preserve it, as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

At Providence, on the authority of Mr. Pearce, more than 3,000 [three thousand] coasting vessels entered in the year 1826, from all parts, of the United States, conveying to and from cargoes of various goods!

It is stated that a factory, working up 100,000 lbs. of wool, will require for the work and the workmen, the following domestic and foreign supplies, besides meats—4,500 lbs. indigo, 20,000 lbs. dye woods, 1,500 lbs. madder, 100 boxes best soap, 250 bbls. flour, 10,000 lbs iron, steel and nails, 35 hhds. of oil, with sugar, tea, coffee, salt, &c. and 40 hhds of spirits. The whole cost of such articles amounts to about 37,000 dollars, and their weight is 35 tons; besides wool, fuel, &c.

The quantity of wool requisite to supply the existing manufactories is estimated at 30,000,000 lbs. There is likewise, a sufficiency for household wants. Much wool is sent coastwise. Large parcels are received from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and western Virginia. A single house in Steubenville has forwarded about 150,000 lbs. in one year, to Boston.

The transportation caused by the growth and manufacture of wool makes a large business. In the making of cloth, one pound of dye stuff, oil, soap or other articles of foreign product is used to every pound of wool, and many tons of these articles are annually consumed, employing a much larger number of ships and vessels than the good themselves produced would require for their transportation. *Employment* in this business, as well as in

all others, begets ability to purchase; and, through profits earned, the people are enabled to gratify their fancy instead of being confined to a simple supply of their wants. A prosperous community will consume twice or thrice as much of many sorts of costly goods as a distressed one. Every man with a family has practical knowledge of this fact.

Besides—we have added *new* materials of the value six millions of dollars a year to the *foreign trade* by our manufactures—a sum greater than the worth of any other species of such export, cotton excepted. This value passes into the most advantageous trade that we have—with Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti, and directly aids our navigation in several thousand tons, as well by the outward as the homeward voyages, laden with the bulky products of these countries, such as sugar, coffee, molasses, hides, dyewoods, copper, &c. for the profit or comfort of our manufacturers, or the supply of fresh materials for their industry to operate upon—which pass again, in new shapes, into our exports in continual progression. And this is the more interesting, because all that the world will purchase of our *agricultural* productions we at present supply. Europe, especially, will not take any thing more of us than she does now; but the products of our agriculture are rapidly increasing—the interior is approaching the sea board by canals and roads, and pouring out its abundance. Human ingenuity cannot devise any way in which this abundance can be rendered valuable, but by converting it into goods; that flour, beef and pork, &c. may be exported in the form of cotton and other cloths, and manufactures of iron, wood, wool, leather, &c. &c.

We meet with the following article in the "New Bedford Courier," and adopt it as being probably correct. Do all the *cloths* and *cassimeres* imported employ 18,000 tons of shipping? Certainly not—and by a large amount. [See a subsequent page.]

"In the manufacture of woollens, oil is an indispensable ingredient, and previously to its passing through its first stage on the cards, it requires the application of from three to five gallons of spermaceti oil to every hundred pounds of wool. The quantity varies according to circumstances, dependent on the details of the business.

"At the lowest estimate, the fleeces of the flocks now in the country require nearly forty three thousand barrels of oil, the product of 20 ships of 300 tons each. But as the sheep yield their fleeces every year, and the ships perform their voyages but once in three years, to supply the oil necessary for this object, sixty ships, measuring 18,000 tons, must be employed—manned by 1,320 seamen and victualled with 7,800 barrels of beef and pork, and 9,000 barrels of flour, besides vegetables, &c. &c. involving altogether a capital of \$1,440,000. Of this amount, not less than \$60,000 is paid in duties to government.

"In my estimates I have purposely omitted every calculation touching the additional quantity of oil necessary to keep machinery in motion and light the buildings, because I wished to simplify the subject as much as possible, and show merely that every addition of 230,000 sheep to our stock, immediately calls for the outfit of a ship of the first class, to provide for the one thing needful before their fleeces can be converted into broadcloth.

"Others can easily imagine, and if they please demonstrate, that the labor of mechanics and artificers necessary to provide for this subordinate branch of the woollen manufacture, must concentrate no small population in the districts which circumstances have pointed out to be the best adapted for the prosecution of the whale fishery."

Large quantities of tobacco and rice are sent north of the Potomac, for consumption or foreign export. New York exported 50,610 tierces of rice in the first nine months of 1824 and 1825. Of the quantities con-

sumed we have no certain information; but of tobacco we must suppose that the domestic demand is as great as that of Great Britain, taxed as it is at 3s sterling per pound—put down at 14,000 hhd.

The breweries of Troy, N. Y. annually send 12,000 barrels of beer, southwardly. Those of Albany, and chiefly for the same markets, consume 300,000 bushels of barley, with hops, &c.

Naval stores are chiefly obtained from North Carolina, and paid for in manufactures.

Furs and peltries mostly reach the Atlantic states from the extreme regions of the west, via the lakes or the Mississippi, and are paid for in manufactures. Large quantities of hats are exported south.

Copperas and alum are made in great quantities at several places—10,000 tons of the former at Stafford, Vermont, and some at Steubenville, Ohio, and Baltimore, &c. The product of other works not stated. About 350 tons of alum are made at the Cape Sable works, near Baltimore, and the quantity will soon be increased to double that amount. Much is also made at the great chemical factories in Baltimore. These articles are distributed through all the states of the union. The means of their production are fully equal the requisitions of the home demand.

Some thousand dozen chairs were exported within a year past from Baltimore, to Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti. One thousand dozen were sent in three vessels which left Baltimore on the 10th June last, on voyages around Cape Horn, with a large quantity of mahogany furniture, worth, perhaps, as much as the chairs. All the products of the mechanics.

A New York paper says—A gentleman who left Albany a few days since, at 6 A. M. and arrived here here at 7 P. M. counted *two hundred and seventy* sloops under way, or lying in the stream waiting for favorable wind or tide, between the former place and the state prison dock.

A late Albany Gazette observes—"A gentleman counted yesterday morning upwards of twenty sail of eastern vessels lying in port. Some were of the first class of schooners. There cannot be a better evidence of the abundance of our market, or of our prosperity.

"Indeed in what place in the United States can Boston, Salem, New London, Norwich, Fairfield, Providence, or any of the towns 'along shore,' obtain lumber, domestic spirits, grain, or ashes, with more certainty, or at better rates, than at Albany?"

The following items are interesting as to some of the exports of *Kentucky*, and its supplies to the internal trade of the country.

Passed the Cumberland Gap—

	1824	dollars.	1825	dollars.
Horses & mules, no.	4,005	360,450	5,038	422,850
Hogs	58,011	406,011	63,036	441,252
Steers	412	18,689	1,393	41,790
		785,150		905,892

About one half as much as the preceding amount passed east by the Kenawha route, in addition—Large quantities of bacon and pork descended to New Orleans, and thence were transported coastwise.

Lead, and its manufactories, furnish employment for shipping to a considerable extent, and the business has nearly increased to the whole domestic demand. Shot and other preparations of lead will speedily pass into our list of exports, and form a handsome item. At the new mines on the Fever River, 700,000 lbs. were smelted in the month of June last. Almost any desired quantity may be obtained at these mines, and from those in Missouri. Many hundred

tons are used in the glass and shot factories. However, there was imported in the last year 5,849,100 pounds of bar, sheet and pig lead, 93,945 lbs. shot, 1,817,991 lbs. white and red lead, dry or ground in oil, and 34,841 dollars worth of manufactures of pewter and lead, together valued at 429,631 dollars, all which we ought to make at home, having the ore as rich and as abundant as to be found in any other country, and which, in its river navigation to New Orleans, or through the lakes and canals, or transportation coastwise, as well as its manufacture, will employ and subsist many thousands of persons.

Hay, to the amount of between 2 and 3,000 dollars, was last year shipped at Albany, N. Y. direct to New Orleans. The exports of salt, gypsum, &c. from the same city to many places, are very large.

About 25,000 bales of cotton are annually received at Albany from the southern states.

The small county of Green, Pa. exports 60,000 dollars worth of hogs, besides bacon, chiefly to Baltimore, with many horses and cattle. Washington county, in the same state, exports 50,000 dollars worth of cattle annually.

There are many cotton and powder mills in Kentucky. About 1,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, worth 250,000 dollars, are annually made. Hemp and yarns and cordage to a large amount, are sent to other states. The exports of Kentucky in horses and mules, hogs, whiskey, and other animal and vegetable productions of the farmers, are valued at \$4,000,000 a year. Eastern cottons are in general use, and preferred to foreign goods.

Delaware has about 50,000 sheep, 1,000 of which are merino and 500 of the Bakewell breed—the residue variously mixed. This state exports 6,000 head of fat cattle, worth 30 dollars each, annually to Philadelphia and Baltimore; with great quantities of flour and grain; paper to the amount of 35,000 dollars; tanners and Quercitron bark to the value of 50,000 dollars, to Philadelphia and New York; 6,000 dollars worth of castor oil to Baltimore; pleasure carriages to Maryland valued at 15,000 dollars; much lumber of all sorts; and more than 1,000,000 dollars worth of cotton and woollen fabrics and gun powder, &c.—Leather is also a considerable article of the domestic trade.

Providence imports 36,785 bales of cotton, 95,360 bbls. of flour, 200,000 bushels of Indian corn, 4,300 bales of wool, 200 lbs. each, 4,000 dollars worth of clay-pots, 5,000 dollars in spades and shovels, 3,000 dollars in iron ore, with large quantities of rye, oats, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and iron and coal, &c. mentioned in other of these remarks.

The various manufactures in the city of N. York, which are exported to other states or pass into the more immediate domestic consumption or use, are estimated at \$18,500,000 a year. Though the statement before us is given only as an approximation to the real value of the products, we believe that the industry of the manufacturers and mechanics yield millions more, at the sale price of articles made by them, excluding builders of houses and others not generally employed in making things for public use or purchase. All the chief cities manufacture largely. Philadelphia (within the city and liberties) perhaps to the amount of 25 millions, and exclusive as above: there are about 5,000 looms in this city, which, at one dollar only per day for each loom, for 300 days, is 1,500,000 dollars—the products of the breweries is equal to 300,000 dollars, of the umbrella factories 400,000! and so on; these are mere specimens. Baltimore may be said to exist by her manufactures—without them she would be "poor indeed." Many millions are produced in Boston. To give an idea of the variety of fabrics, we shall partially copy the list before us of the manufactures of New York, just above referred to—say, ships and other vessels, cast-

ings of iron, works of iron for vessels, steam engines, fire engines, &c. carriages, saddlery, manufactures of leather, cabinet and other furniture, carpeting and floor cloths, glass and glass wares, upholstery, stone, wooden and tin wares, stoves, mill wright work, hats, cotton and wool cards, umbrellas, paints, inks, combs, clothes, (ready made), brushes, glue, whips and canes, snuff and tobacco, marble, steel, shot, candles, soap, beer, ale and porter, spirits, refined sugar, books, maps, &c. musical and nautical instruments, engravings, jewelry, pencils, plated ware, millinery, pocket books, types, printing presses, varnishes, copper, manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, &c

Among the exports from Newark &c. in Essex county, New Jersey, annually, are \$400,000 worth of shoes, 100,000 of carriages, 5,000 of coach lace, 10,000 of chairs, 5,000 of cider, 5,000 of cider brandy, 5,000 of cabinet wares, 20,000 of hats, 10,000 of jewelry, 100,000 of sadlery, 230,000 of paper and 10,000 of carpenter's planes.

Berks county, Pennsylvania, had a population of 46,275 in 1820, and now contains 150 grist mills, 130 saw mills, 252 distilleries, 25 oil mills, 17 fulling mills, 13 carding machines, 3 carding and spinning machines, 8 clover seed mills, 68 tanneries, 6 tilt hammers, 4 sickle manufactories, 1 slitting and rolling mill, 1 boring mill, 10 paper mills, 7 furnaces, 17 forges, 1 woollen factory, 4 breweries. Upwards of 500 hands are employed at Reading, the capital of the county, in the manufacture of wool hats, which generally find a market in the south. The exports of flour, wheat, rye and corn, &c. are very large.

About fifty-five hundred thousand feet of lumber annually descend the Connecticut river from New Hampshire and Vermont—worth 540,000 dollars, 300 tons of copperas pass to market by the same channel, and 120,000 gallons of gin, with 200 tons of soap stone and great quantities of slate; also 100 tons of peas, beans and flaxseed, 150 tons of pork in barrels. Cattle are chiefly driven on the hoof, and much pork is transported over land. Sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores, much flour, salt, (a portion of the manufacture of North Carolina), &c. &c. ascend the river for New Hampshire and Vermont. But the manufacturing establishments at Dover afford a large market for the people of several of the counties of states named; and the greater part of the trade from the valley of the Connecticut centres at Boston and Portland.

There are among the many manufactories in New Hampshire. The following is a brief view of four of the establishments.

1. The Dover factory, using 729,000 lbs. of cotton, and preparing to use 1,000,000. It will then employ 1,000 persons, and the printing of goods, about to be added, will employ 600 more—total 1,600. It will consume 3,500 gallons of oil for lights, and much Lehigh coal, to heat the four cotton mills, which are 450 feet long and 5 stories high, &c.—There is a rolling mill and nail factory at this place using 1,200 tons of iron. The capital expended is 1,500,000 dollars.

2. Great Falls factories at Somersworth, consuming 234,000 lbs. of cotton and about to use 457,000. Coal is used to heat the buildings and in the melting and manufacture of iron into machinery, &c. Much oil used for lights. There is a woollen factory capable of making 400 yards of broad cloth, and 200 yards of carpeting per day, requiring 1,000 lbs. fine and 600 of coarse wool daily. Its capacity is only about one third exerted at the present time—using 500 lbs. of fine and 150 of coarse wool.

This establishment commenced in 1822—the capital expended is 1,000,000 dollars. Among the imports are 2,000 bbls. of flour and 6,000 bushels of

southern corn, with much iron, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c from various states.

There are used at this factory 9,000 lbs. indigo, 9,000 lbs. madder, 40,000 lbs dye-wood, 3,500 lbs. copperas, 4,000 lbs. alum, 800 lbs. cream and crude tartar, &c. and at present employs 230 persons—viz 70 men and 160 women and children, the latter chiefly boys. When in full operation will require 450 work people. All the machines were made by Americans, and 11 12ths of the persons employed are native citizens.

Other buildings of equal extent are erected—and, if the state of the woollen business will admit of it, 2,000 lbs. of fine wool may be daily used in the whole, (besides coarse wool), and about 850 persons be speedily employed at this place in making cloth.

3. The Salmon Falls factory at Somersworth, capital 240,000 dollars—and makes 40,000 yards of broad cloth annually. It consumed last year 110,000 lbs. fine wool. The materials used at this factory at their cost, including the wool, viz. indigo, madder, log-wood, cam wood, fustic, oil, twine, silk, tapes, woad, bran, glue, teasels, bark, fuel, copperas, red argol, vitriol, alum, aqua fortis, soap, glue, leather, brooms, &c. &c. &c. amounted the last year to \$61,106 32.

4. New Market factory—capital 600,000 dollars, uses 300,000 lbs. cotton, employs 400 persons, and makes 1,200,000 yards of cloth

There are 19 other establishments in New Hampshire—but the four named are larger than the average of the rest, though some of these are extensive.

A general statistical account of the manufacturing establishments in Paterson, New Jersey; together with several other mechanical employments more immediately connected with them, by the Rev. S. Fisher—extracted from the Paterson Intelligencer of the 25th July, 1827.

The whole amount of capital vested in these establishments, in buildings, machinery, fixtures, &c. is \$757,950. The establishments are as follows:

4 Turners' shops, employing 22 hands.	
1 Millwright, do. 6 hands.	
1 Millwright and machine shop, do. 11 hands.	
3 Other machinists, do. 84 hands.	
1 Cutlery and shear factory, do. 3 hands.	
1 Wool carding establishment, do. 2 hands.	
1 Iron and brass foundry, do. 13 hands.	
consumed annually in this foundry is	438,000 lbs.
Brass,	16,500 lbs.

Total iron and brass, 464,500 lbs.

Estimated value of the above, 13,300 dollars.

Iron castings of various descriptions made annually,	397,000 lbs.
Brass,	15,000 lbs.
Total of iron and brass,	412,000 lbs.

1 Rolling and slitting mill and nail factory. Amount of iron consumed annually, 896,000 lbs. Estimated cost, 40,320 dollars. Nails manufactured annually, 851,200 lbs.

There are 15 cotton factories, employing 24,354 spindles. There are also 2 flax or duck factories, employing 1,644

Total cotton and flax spindles, 25,998

The raw cotton consumed annually is 1,843,100 lbs.
The quantity of flax, do do. 620,000 lbs.

Total cotton and flax, 2,463,100 lbs.
The medium cost of the above is 302,167 dollars.

There are in operation in the factories,	
Power looms	281
Hand looms	50
Exclusive of the above, there are employed in the town, hand looms	339
Total hand looms	389
Whole number of looms	670

Cotton yarn of various Nos. spun annually	1,630,000 lbs.
Linen yarn	430,000 lbs.

Total cotton and linen yarn	2,060,000 lbs.
The whole amount of cotton and linen duck made in the place annually, is	638,300 yards.
Do. of cotton cloth of all other descriptions	3,354,500 yards.

Total of cotton and linen cloth	3,992,800 yards.
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Besides the yarn made into cloth in Paterson, there are exported from the place, principally to New York and Philadelphia, annually, 797,000 lbs. of yarn.

In the above view of the different establishments, no account is taken of the stock used, or of the work produced in the several turning and machine shops, which forms a large item in the business of the place.

Hands employed in the above shops and factories are, 381 men, 386 women, and 686 girls and boys. Total, 1,453.

The annual pay of these hands is 221,123 dollars.

These manufactures and factories give employment to a large number of mechanics. The present white population is 6,236. The increase since 4th July 1825, is 1,155—births 252, deaths 147—excess births 107.

[To shew the various trades and business to which such establishments give subsistence, we add the following not embraced in the preceding items concerning Paterson—28 blacksmiths, 55 shoemakers, 43 tailors and tailoresses, 46 milliners and mantua-makers, 21 physicians, lawyers, notaries, justices, &c. 104 carpenters, 50 masons and about 175 other mechanics actually employed. 90 storekeepers of various business, &c. and there are two banks, two printing offices, 2 breweries, 2 bakeries, 2 livery stables and 10 hotels, &c. all employing persons not stated.

What better can exhibit how the various classes of society are dependent on one another than this authentic statement? We have also the pleasure to notice that there are in Paterson 7 places for public worship, 8 officiating clergymen, 11 schools with 633 scholars, with 4 Sunday schools at which 435 children are instructed, and that an infant school is about to be established. There is also a Philosophical society, which meets weekly, for the acquirement and diffusion of knowledge, zealously attended by the young men.]

The bank of the United States, during the year which ended on the 1st July last, sold domestic bills of exchange to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars! This item powerfully assists in the formation of an idea of the importance of the interior trade of our country.

About 12,000 boxes of glass, manufactured at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, &c. west of the mountains, have been annually forwarded to the eastern states, especially to Boston, and without interfering with the extensive glass works there. Thus the west sends grain and coal and earth and metal, to the east.

The transportations of gunpowder, and the materials to make it, employs many tons of vessels. The domestic manufacture is more than equal to the demand. We imported only 63,299 lbs. in 1826, and exported 1,107,565 lbs. Mills are to be found in

many of the states, but the establishment of Mr. E. I. Dupont, on the Brandywine, is believed to be one of the largest, on public or private account, in the world—and a better and stronger powder is not made any where. The works extend almost two miles along the romantic stream—a large population is collected, beautiful buildings erected, and fertile garden spots, or indeed, fields, made, where a rabbit, 25 years ago, could not have passed, because of the magnitude and multitude of the rude and hard rocks which composed the surface.

The "Boston Courier" of Sept. 27, says—A single mercantile house, on Long wharf, has sold, since the first of January last, *thirty-seven thousand* barrels of *Genessee* flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been disposed of coast-wise; the remainder has been sold to country traders, and chiefly to those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid, since the first of April, *one hundred and fifty thousand* dollars for American wool, purchased of farmers and wool growers belonging to the New England states and New York, and sold out again to the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, *one million* pounds of *Smyrna* wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

[This wool is equal to about 450 tons, and possibly exceeds the weight of all the foreign cloths and cassimeres imported into Boston in the same time, and so affects the commerce and navigation of the United States!]

We shall offer two other enumerations of facts to exhibit the business which manufacturing establishments create, and the active and large circulations of money which they cause.

The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, whose mills are on the Patapsco, *immediately* employ more than 400 persons, and afford subsistence to about 1000, who are located on their premises. Nine tenths of these employed would be idle, except for some works of this description, and the rest, who subsist plentifully, and are well clothed, would be scantily fed and clothed. The appearance of these people and their manners, their intelligence and virtue, compared with the classes from which they were drawn, are as strongly marked in their favor as though they belonged to different races of men and women. About 120 of the 400 are females weaving with power looms; these average more than 10 dollars per month, and the price of boarding each is 125 cents per week. Their grade is much above that of servants employed in families—their earnings much more, living better, and time more at their own command, and they are always advancing in knowledge.

500 000 lbs. of cotton, are annually consumed at this establishment; its weight is almost 230 tons, and perhaps 120 tons of the goods which it produces goes into the foreign exports of the United States.

1200 barrels of flour, 500 cwt. of Indian meal, and 30,000 lbs. of bacon, besides what is brought upon the premises by individual purchasers, are among the articles disposed of at this factory; with 10,000 dollars worth of sugar, coffee, molasses, tea, and other foreign groceries, and 18,000 dollars worth of *British* and other taxed goods, in addition to some articles and supplies obtained at the stores in the neighborhood, all which have been established in consequence of this factory.

The probability is that all the people employed and subsisted at or through these works, annually con-

sume more than 30,000 dollars worth of taxed goods—though the children collected there are in the proportion of three to one, compared with their gross number in the United States, such places being the asylums of widows and old persons encumbered with large families, too proud to enter into the poor houses, and not ashamed to do what they can to obtain an honest livelihood for themselves. The supplies of working people for this and all the other establishments round about Baltimore, are drawn from the poorest of the community, who soon cast off their miserable looks and ragged habiliments, and assume the appearance of comfort—and hundreds and thousands who never would have known the difference between A and Z, had they remained at their old homes, learn to read and write, and become respectable young women, worthy wives, and good mothers. Many of them who are expert and economical, accumulate handsome little sums of money, with which to begin the world when married, whose parents never had so much before-hand in the whole course of their lives. The morals of the females at such establishments, whether from the necessity of preserving order, or whatever cause, are incomparably superior to those of their own class, running wild through the woods, or loitering in the streets, ragged and filthy, victims of laziness, lewdness, intemperance and disease.

The Warren factory, we believe, is more extensive than the Union—there are also near Baltimore, the Thistle, the Savage, the Patapsco, the Powhatan, and the Washington, for the manufacture of cotton, and under, at least, equally good regulations as the establishment which we have particularly spoken of, its items being at hand. And further, there is a great establishment in the city, lately much enlarged, for the spinning of cotton and making cotton canvass, &c. and more than 400 persons are employed therein, the chief part of whom reside in 70 or 80 two story brick tenements belonging to the establishment, and the whole would make a large village, if detached from the city: there is also the Lanvale factory within the limits of the corporation, and perhaps others in the neighborhood that we do not just now recollect.

The following summary notice of the business transacted at and in consequence of *Dupont's powder mills*, is drawn from an authentic source, and pleasingly shews more of the effects of domestic manufactures.

This establishment was made in 1803, and since then, up to the 1st June last, 9,718,438 lbs. of powder have been manufactured thereat. Had this been imported, and at the average price of not less than 21 cents per pound, as its actual cost in England or France, the whole sum to have been paid away would have exceeded *two millions of dollars*, all which, except for the cost of the raw materials, has been kept at home. Now this, and other establishments, furnish large quantities for exportation—much capital being involved in the manufacture; and the *domestic competition* keeps down the cost to the consumer—foreign powder, at the present time, being from 26 to 30 cents *per lb.* without profit to the merchant, while the American, with at least the same good qualities, sells at from 16 to 20 cents; and if the home manufacture was stopped, the price of the foreign article would immediately rise to from 32 to 36 cents. Before the war, which established the domestic powder works, the price was *fifty cents*, or more than double its present rate, and chiefly for the profit of foreigners! In this state of affairs, the policy of allowing a

drawback of duties on imported gun powder, may well be questioned. Why be the mere *agent* of seeking a market for the foreign product, when we have a better one of our own to supply the demand? Self preservation is the first law of nature. Further, we may remark that crude saltpetre, one of the principal raw materials for the manufacture of gun powder, is now taxed with a duty of 15 per cent. Saltpetre is not manufactured in this country in time of peace, except in very small comparative quantities, and should not, if it could, as it is of great importance to keep for time of war all that the country may contain. The duty of 3 cts. per lb. on refined saltpetre, which was laid by the tariff of 1824, acts, on the contrary, as an encouragement to industry, and has already had the good effect of every other encouragement to domestic manufactures. There are now several large establishments for refining saltpetre, and the price which, when imported and previous to the duty, had never been less than ten cents per pound, is now reduced to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The product of Dupont's mills for several years past has been from 6 to 700,000 lbs. With the new mills lately added, the quantity manufactured in the present year is expected to exceed 800,000 lbs. The materials imported for making the quantity is 712,000 lbs. of crude salt petre from the East Indies, and 94,000 lbs. of brimstone from France or Italy—together weighing more than the manufactured article, and because of the greater length of the voyages for the chief article, employing three times more *tonnage* than the manufactured article, if imported from Europe, would do! Besides, there are employed at this factory—

	Men.
Overseers, clerks, and powder makers, &c.	99
Blacksmiths,	3
Mill wrights,	8
Carpenters,	6
Masons,	5
	121
Add, coopers for making casks,	17
Tinners to make cannisters,	2
	140

Then there are wagoners and shallopmen, to transport the materials and goods to and fro, persons to supply the coopers with wood, &c. and many, at certain seasons, are engaged in gathering and preparing the wood of willows, &c. for charcoal. It is moderate to suppose that 600 persons are subsisted by this factory, independent of the farmers furnishing their particular supplies because of its existence. The foreign and coasting transportations, caused by this establishment, is not less than 1,200 tons annually.

There is another thing worthy of remark which belongs to this establishment, and many others—several of the working people suffer their earnings to accumulate until they amount to several hundred dollars, proceed to the west, and become cultivators of their own fields. This is an *evil* that attends manufacturing in America, as a British manufacturer would say—the frugal and deserving are placed in the road to independence—but who would arrest their progress? No one. Every liberal proprietor, like Mr. Dupont, encourages and carefully guards the interests of such men, though he may now and then lose one of his best workmen by it; the example is precious to those who remain, and the account is far more than balanced in favor of human nature.

We have thus briefly and imperfectly noticed certain of the chief things, and a few of the minor articles which make up the domestic trade of our country, and are not without hope that many who shall reflect upon what is stated, will be much surprised at the real importance of this trade, which, because of our familiarity with it, we have so generally regarded as a secondary concern! It is strange to observe the *transmutations* which this commerce causes.—Bread from Baltimore, iron from Philadelphia, lead from St. Louis, travel east, and return in the shape of cotton or woollen cloths, wine glasses or tumblers, these again are changed or interchanged to and fro times without number; and there is a perpetual *reciprocal* trade between those who have articles to sell and are willing to buy, and each furnishes the other on cheaper terms than foreigners would supply them at: and in these we see a happy union between agriculture, manufactures and commerce; the production of the first subsisting the second, and the prosperity of the second joining itself to the first to increase commerce, both foreign and domestic. And thus an active circulation of value is kept up which preserves the vitality of all parts of the union. During the present year the chemical preparations at Baltimore will have a value of about 400,000 dollars—and some of these will be found in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, and at Eastport, at the Saut de St. Marie, and Tallahassee—in every state. So with the great staple of Pennsylvania—her iron; so with various manufactures of Massachusetts. Maine wants the cotton of Alabama, and the latter wants the wool and woollens of Maine. The small states of Rhode Island and Delaware have no apprehensions of their great neighbors, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, but throw out in every direction, and without restraint, the various products of their industry, and receive whatever is convenient or comfortable for themselves. A common “starry flag” floats over the navigation which each keeps up with the other, and our lakes and rivers are enlivened by the same emblem of liberty and light, of union and strength, the pledge also of safety. The silence of our forests is broken by the hum of domestic trade, and the “bowels of the land” witness our industry; the great “land ships” of Pennsylvania, &c. penetrate the interior in every direction, and our coasting vessels visit every inlet from the sea. Foreigners have no “regulation” over this trade—it is independent of “British orders in council” or “French decrees.” It is our own—the source of wealth, the parent of population, and grand nursery of soldiers and seamen.

In conclusion—With respect to the domestic navigation which the mutual supplies and mutual wants of the different parts of our country require, and the foreign trade which our manufactures furnish, we again remark, that the whole concern is our own. The ships are built by our own mechanics, navigated by our own seamen, and all subsisted by our own farmers. These great businesses are daily increasing. If further protection be afforded as reciprocity is denied by Great Britain and other European countries in their trade with us, the coasting trade which has risen from 291,822 tons in 1800, to 722,326 tons in 1825, will probably amount to more than a million in 1830, and our whole coast will be bordered by vessels, navigated by a hardy race, whose march is “on the mountain wave,” able and willing to chastise the insolent who shall approach our shores with hostile bearing towards us. The fact certainly is—that manufactures have already, though yet in their infancy with us, very materially increased the tonnage and seamen of the United States.

AUCTIONS AND CREDITS ON DUTIES.

The auction system, assisted and supported as it is by the allowance of long credits on moneys payable

to the United States for duties on goods imported, is an important and iniquitous agent, indeed, by which foreign manufacturers and merchants operate against the rightful interests of our own, and cause that unsteadiness in the market which unhinges all regular business and produces incalculable difficulty—and besides, it is the conduit through which smuggled or fraudulently entered foreign goods are forced upon the consumption—without, as we can discover, any counteracting benefit to any of the people of this country, the auctioneers alone excepted.

A full discussion of this subject cannot be allowed on the present occasion—but we shall present some of the prominent facts and effects that belong to it, and leave the consideration of them to our readers and the public.

The following table was laid before the house of representatives by Mr. Baldwin, chairman of the committee which had reported a bill for laying a duty on sales at auction, in the session of congress of 1819 20. It was made up with great care, and may be relied upon:

Statement of merchandise imported into New York, from Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending on the 31st December, 1819.

	Whole No. of packages imported.	Number on foreign account.	No. on American account.	Proportion on foreign account.
Dry goods of cotton, woollen, linen silk, &c. &c.	32,958	24,659	8,299	3-4ths.
Earthen and glass ware	8,713	6,820	1,893	7-9ths.
Window glass, boxes	8,975	7,223	1,752	4-5ths.
Do. crates	1,081	806	275	3-4ths.
Black glass bottles,				
Do. hamp.	1,410	776	634	3-5ths.
Do. baskets	520	320	200	3-5ths.
Do. crates	493	465	28	16-17ths.
Do. mats	299	299	None	The whole.
Do. groce	500	500	None	The whole.
Paint	4,679	3,079	1,600	13-20ths.
Tin	5,295	3,700	1,595	7-10ths.

The credits allowed for duties on goods imported are as follows:

If from the West Indies	6 and 9 months.
Europe	8, 10 and 12 months.
East Indies	8, 10 and 18 months.
On salt	9 months.

Spirits, wines and teas are stored for 12 months—and may be taken out in parcels, on securing the duties.

Just about three-fourths of the dry goods, &c. received at New York, in the year stated, (and which, in all probability has rather increased than diminished in the proportion), were on account of foreign manufacturers or merchants, and chiefly sold at auction on foreign account for foreign profit, the credit on the duties furnishing a capital to foreign adventurers to forward yet more and more foreign goods. What a foreign affair is all this?

The effect of this business upon that of the regular merchants and manufacturers of the United States, may be well imagined. In the very city of New York, the great commercial emporium, three fourths of the European trade is directly in the hands of persons who owe neither moral or political allegiance to our country—who pay no taxes, rent no houses, employ no mechanics, expend no money among us—unless that which is paid to the auctioneers may be so considered, though that comes at last from the consumers, and the whole proceeding is unnatural and monstrous, and highly destructive of the interests of

the U. States: *A great business, equal in its amount to 20 or 30 millions of dollars a year, is cast into the hands of persons whose primary consideration is to cheat us, individually, if they can—and defraud the public revenue, in any way and in every way, that it is possible for them to do it.*

We allude to the owners of the goods. It is not necessary to suppose that the auctioneers are less honest persons than their neighbors, to support this proposition. It is their avowed business to "sell goods as they receive them"—they guaranty nothing except in special cases; and whether an apparently blue cloth be *really* of a dirty red color, or a piece of goods shall contain only 25 yards when its customary length is 28 or 30, makes not the least difference to them: they pay no regard to invoices used at the custom house; they never inquire how the goods were imported, or feel responsible further than as they are delivered to them. *Such is the auctioneer's business.* Good bargains and bad bargains, honest importations or fraudulent ones, indigo dyes or logwood dyes, long measure or short measure, or cloths made wholly of wool or in which cotton is used, and *to be sold as if all wool—are the same to them.* The "fish of their net" is the commissions that shall be paid them; and if dealers with them are deceived—the auctioneers only laugh at the fraud, or gravely advise the dealers to "keep their eyes open." But it is the foreign owners who cause these depredations upon us. It is *their business* to make the most out of us that they can, without the fear of God or love of country to check them. The delicate relations of "wife children and friends," the value of public reputation and private character, and respect for the law, with the many other important considerations which lead or induce native or even resident traders to honesty, have no weight with these foreign adventurers—these bold gamblers in our market. Should they be so placed that "scorn might point her slow unmoving finger at them" for the baseness of their conduct, they retire, and boast, "at home," how they cheated the Yankees and their government: and such is the *spirit of trade*, that thousands of merchants who would not dare to attempt a false entry at a custom house in *their own country*, feel no sort of compunction at robbing the revenue of a *foreign one*. A sense of honor or regard for fame, acts in the first case—but pounds and pence, dollars and cents, have *entire* rule over them in the other. Nay, so far has this rule been carried, that "respectable" merchants have fitted out vessels and armed them, to resist even to committing actual murder,* the laws of foreign nations at peace with their own, that a *trade* might be forced which the laws forbade! This is the *principle* on which foreign goods are brought hither on foreign account and sold at auction—to *violate the laws is praise-worthy—if successful.* And by smugglings and false invoices, with short measures and short numbers in these goods, it may be easily supposed that their fair valuation for duty is reduced at least 25 per cent. which affects the revenue in one fourth of its amount, rendering it one fourth less than it would be were this business in the hands of regular, responsible, *resident* merchants—as, without the use of the auctions, it chiefly would be. And, while the goods would be sold as cheap by the latter, the profits would remain to be added to the stock of the national wealth, instead of being transferred to a foreign country with a celerity that few persons have a just idea of, except those who immediately suffer in consequence of the hostile foreign operations

But, allowing that the foreigner is indisposed to violate our laws, and shall deal fairly with us, (as he

would consider it), he has a great advantage over our regular merchants. A large part of the goods sent to the United States on foreign account, is by the manufacturers themselves. Suppose they are invoiced conscientiously and at *their cost*—the manufacturer's profit, (that which pays interest on his capital or compensates his own labor or application), with various costs attending the shipment, are deducted, and these, together, will amount to about 16 per cent. We cannot do so well, however, as to adopt the following extract from a publication made at N York, by a much respected member of the general convention at Harrisburg, whose knowledge of the subject assures the correctness of his statements—

"It is notorious to every merchant, and results inevitably from the nature of the case, that a less amount of revenue is paid on goods imported on account of foreign manufacturers, and sold at auction, than would be paid on the same goods if imported by American merchants; because the foreign manufacturer, as a matter of course, invoices the goods at their cost, or at less than their cost to him, and pays duties only on that amount: whereas, the American importer pays the foreign manufacturer a profit, generally of ten to fifteen per centum, and pays likewise a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for purchasing the articles, and then pays duties on the total amount, including the commission. Suppose the difference to be 16 per cent. which, by those acquainted with the subject, will be deemed a moderate calculation, and it results that, in 1823, on three-fourths of the goods paying an ad valorem duty, (that being the proportion stated to be imported on foreign account), the amount on which duties were levied was less by about six millions of dollars, than it would have been had the same goods been imported by American merchants. On this sum, at an average of 25 per cent. ad valorem, a greater amount of duties, by a million and a half, would have been paid into the treasury by American importers, than was paid by the foreign importers. This sum, then, was gained by foreigners, over and above what would have been gained on the same goods by American importers, supposing they paid the foreign manufacturers *their* profit at the place of manufacture, and finally sold the articles in our markets at the *same price* for which they were actually sold on account of the foreign owners. In a word, this sum has gone into the pockets of foreigners, instead of going into the treasury of the United States; and that, too, without occasioning, or being attended by, any benefit to this nation, in any respect, directly or indirectly. It is lost to the people, as well as to the treasury. This proportion of the price paid by the people for the goods, instead of being retained in the country and paid into the treasury, has been carried out of the country as part of the foreigner's profits. The same thing has taken place, on an average, it is believed, to a larger amount than is given above, every year since the war.

This matter may be illustrated as follows:

An American merchant orders British goods to the amount of £1,000 sterling, say	\$1,444 45
Commission for purchasing them, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	111 11
Charges for packages, storage, &c. &c. before they are shipped, say 4 per cent.	177 77
	4,733 33
Duties at the custom house, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, 10 per cent. being added to the invoice,	1,301 67
Total,	\$6,035 00

*This term is a strong one, but we do not choose to mitigate it—when life is taken, as it often hath been, in forced trades, it is murder.

Suppose the same goods to be shipped to this country by the British manufacturer on his own account. It is for his interest to invoice them as low as he can, and he will not fail to put them as low as the cost of manufacturing, say at least 10 per cent. less than his selling price at the manufactory. The same goods will then be invoiced at £900 sterling, or

4,000 00

He pays no commission for purchasing. The packages and other charges accruing before the goods are shipped, do not in general amount to more than half as much, as in the case of American importers, say 2 per cent.

80 00

Duties, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, 10 per cent. being added to the invoice,

4,080 00

1,122 00

\$5,202 00

The difference between this total and that in the case of the American importer, is \$833, or 16 per cent. The absolute gain of the foreigner, in the item of duties, is \$179 67, or 16 per cent. on the amount of duties paid by him.

But, suppose the manufacturer to send another invoice of these goods, (to be used by his agent, if necessary, in selling them), in which he includes his usual profit, and enters them at the selling price at his manufactory, viz: £1,000, or

\$4,444 45

Add charges and duties paid on the invoice by which they were entered at the custom house, as above,

1,202 00

\$5,646 45

And suppose the goods to sell, in either case, for the same amount in this country, for example, an amount which would leave 5 per cent. profit to the American importer: 5 per cent. on \$6,035 is \$301 75, making the total sum received for the goods \$6,336 75, which, instead of leaving 5 per cent. leaves 12½ per cent. additional profit to the foreign manufacturer, viz:

690 30

\$6,336 75

If, then, the charge for freight and the expense of selling the goods in this country, are the same in both cases, the account between the people of this country, and those of England, will stand as follows:

If these goods are imported by the British manufacturer, the people of this country pay to England for them the difference between the duties, \$1,122, as stated above, and the total amount of sales, \$6,336 75, which is,

\$5,214 75

If imported by an American merchant, this country retains in duties \$1,301 67, and in profits to the importer \$301 75, and pays to England only

\$4,733 33

Which is 10 per cent. less than in the other case. Taking 1823, as showing a fair average of imports, and it appears that this country pays to foreigners about \$3,600,000 a year more, for that quantity of goods which is imported on foreign account, than it would pay for the same goods were they imported by American merchants.

It will be admitted that the above is a very moderate calculation of profits to the foreigner; for it is very certain, that if the total amount of sales be not such as to leave 5 per cent. to the American importer, no importations whatever could be made on American account; whereas, one fourth part of

the whole quantity is still stated to be imported by American merchants.

"The above statement may suffice to shew the advantage which the foreigner has over the American importer, and to account for so great a portion of the business having passed into the hands of foreigners. But this advantage is rendered available, almost solely, by the auction system. Were the foreigner subject to the same risk, delay and expense, as the American, in selling his goods in this country, viz. the risk and delay of selling them on a credit at private sale, and the expense of a warehouse, clerks, taxes, &c. &c.; instead of sending the goods from the ship to the auction room, paying a small commission for selling, and receiving indorsed paper, or rather cash for the indorsed paper received by the auctioneer; the respective importers would be much more nearly on a level than at present. In short, were the foreigner's goods entered at the custom house at the same price as the American's, and then sold at private sale, the American would not be driven from the business, but could sustain the competition; and with respect to the revenue, were the foreigner, instead of selling his goods at auction, *where no invoices are exhibited*, and thereby avoiding the possibility of its being found out what sum he paid duties on, to sell like the American, at private sale, and on a credit, *he would be obliged to shew the invoices* by which he entered his goods at the custom house, and they would be compared with invoices of the like goods imported by Americans, and it would be seen whether they were put at the selling price at the place of manufacture, or at 10, 15, or 20 per cent. less. The American's invoice would then be taken as the standard by which goods ought to be valued for entry at the custom house. At present, the amount of goods imported on foreign account is so great as to form the general rule of valuation by the appraisers; and the American invoice, though 10 or 15 per cent. higher, is but an exception. Indeed, so long as the foreigner sells his goods at auction, and his invoices are not exposed, the service of the appraisers is of small benefit. A hasty examination of one package in fifty, of goods paying an ad valorem duty, will avail only in the most flagrant cases of fraud and deception.

"The evils of this system may be counteracted by a high duty on sales at auction. What the revenue loses in duties at the custom house, on goods imported on foreign account and sold at auction, it may, at least, in some good degree, recover, by a duty on the sales. Whether 10 per cent. will be sufficient to produce the effect can only be known by experience. When the advantages are considered which foreigners derive from these sales, in the facility and despatch with which they are made, in the perfect security of pay which the system provides, and in the concealment which they afford to the frauds of the owner, as to the quality, measure, &c. of his goods; and when it is considered that the system is supported by immense capital, that it has all the attributes and advantages of a monopoly, that it has engrossed the greater part of the business, and devoured and ruined every thing like competition in the regular and sober forms of trade at private sale, it may well be doubted whether 10 per cent. will be sufficient."

We have but little to add. Many will be surprised at the magnitude of this subject. They never supposed that three-fourths of the business between the U. States and Europe centered at New York, was in the hands of foreign adventurers. Their

advantages over the native, or resident merchants, are manifest. The *obligation of an oath is not felt by them.** And when we reflect that a manufacturer at Leeds or Manchester may send his own goods to New York, and have their returns in cash in the space of ninety days—that he may re-invest the proceeds, and remit another parcel to New York for sale before the first payment of duties on the former lot shall become due, and that his *capital* may be thus increased to three times its original amount, if he stands well with the auctioneer—the ruinous effects of the system must be apparent to every one. We lend the foreigner capital that he may reduce our revenue, and assist him, or his agent, (and their interests are the same) to carry on a traffic which, it is believed, drains our country of three and an half millions more than would be paid were that traffic secured to its natural and rightful channel—in the American merchants, on their own account. The nation deservedly has faith in these. They are a body of high-minded men, and, not being smugglers or fraudulent, will exhibit their invoices fairly at the custom house, and to all who shall deal with them, if required—but the auctioneer has no original invoice, or if he has, it is for *his own* guidance in making the sales—not for the instruction of the purchaser.

This injurious state of things will continue so long as our laws are unaltered, and the auction system, with credits on duties, are allowed to remain. In all other countries, except in Colombia, we believe, the duties on goods imported are paid before they pass into the public supply. There is good and evil attending our practice. It was intended for the benefit of our own people; but we see that it is converted into a benefit for aliens, to benefit whom is to damage ourselves, and especially our merchants and manufacturers. We see very clearly the disadvantages under which the former labor, and it is shewn that the 30 per cent. for example, levied upon foreign woollens, for *protect-*

*We shall not locate the following anecdote, but have entire reliance on the substance of the facts stated:—

Several years ago, a wealthy and honest American merchant unexpectedly received a large consignment of British goods, and from a house with which he had not been accustomed to do business. To make use of his high and honorable name to carry on a fraud, the papers were all made out with the greatest apparent regularity, and he was directed to sell the goods to the best advantage, &c. He did so, as he thought, and promptly—the advance obtained on the invoice being higher than usual. But he had only just finished the delivery, when an agent came on, puffing and blowing with haste, bearing an order for all these goods. He was informed of the good sale made. "On your invoice!" said the Englishman, half scared to death. "Surely," replied the merchant, "how else could I sell them?" "Why, that invoice was only intended for entering them by." It is not worth while to detail the rest. The agent was pretty nearly kicked out of doors, and the purchaser of the goods made a little fortune upon them, much to the satisfaction of the merchant. The agent had left England before the departure of the goods, to be privately present at the very arrival of the ship, ready to present his order as soon as the duties were secured, but was, by some accident, detained on his voyage until the speculation was closed. And then he went back again, revolving some new cheat to make up this grand robbery of himself or his employers.

ing the home manufacture of them, may be reduced to sixteen per cent. even by a conscientious Englishman or Frenchman, sending his own goods hither for sale by auction—to say nothing of what may be additionally effected by the thousand tricks of trade. And on a review of the whole subject, the mind is easily brought to the conclusion that *ad valorem* goods imported on foreign account, pay, at least, upwards of twenty-five per cent less of duty, than would be paid were they imported by honest American merchants, feeling the obligation of an oath, and zealous of a good name among their fellow citizens.

Specific duties, in all possible cases, it is the opinion of the committee, should always be laid—so much per pound, gallon, bushel, or yard. In some cases, this manner of laying a tax must act with more severity than in others; for instance, on a pound of sugar that will fetch only seven or eight cents in a retail store, the duty is the same as on that which sells for twelve. It is said to be the business of the importer to attend to this matter, and that it is best left to his own regulation. Perhaps it is so. We shall not dispute it. We only desire that the like rule may be applied in all other practicable cases. There is no reason why a square yard of cloth may not pay a certain duty than that a pound of sugar shall, and this can be regulated by *minimum* valuations. It cannot be regulated otherwise; and even with these, some frauds may still be committed. But, instead of one in fifty, one in every ten packages of goods imported should be *promptly* examined, and if a manifest cheat was discovered, the whole cargo should be inspected at the expense of the consignees, or at that of the ship and its owners, extending it to confiscation in certain attempts at fraud, to the amount of *all* goods shipped for the concern implicated. But if these examinations were made at our own expense, the increase of revenue would pay the cost of it, and many bold rogues become honest from necessity, or pay severely for their speculations.

In short, the merchants and manufacturers desire protection, and do not seek prohibition. The first are seriously injured by the sales at auction, as well as the last. They break in upon the regular business of both, without any advantage whatever to the consumer of the goods sold. And if the duties now imposed on foreign goods were *really* paid, we have the authority of some of the best informed on the subject for saying, that the manufacturers would not be moved; and for believing that woollen cloths would soon enter into the exports of our country in the same manner that those of cotton have done—for that the protection afforded would build up a competition, able and willing to supply the home demand as cheap as that of England is supplied. And why should not this be so? *Cotton goods and many other foreign articles made among us, are cheaper to the American consumer than like British goods are to the British consumer—and must be so, as long as bread and meat is one half less with us than in Britain, and taxation in the kingdom is ten or twelve times more onerous than in the Republic.* These are fixed principles—sophistry may distort, but it is not in human power to overthrow them. They are based upon immutable truth. Let fraudulent foreign adventurers be whipped out of our markets. We have talents and enterprise, and capital enough, to do our own business. And, in the worst, if the public revenue *must* be defrauded, let us have the poor satisfaction of knowing that the amount of the fraud is not lost to our country forever: that it may be expended in the

building of houses or purchase of lands, for the benefit of our mechanics and property-holders, and remain a part of the nation's wealth.

BRITISH TRADE AND PROHIBITORY LAWS, &c.

The British "free trade system" forbids the importation of every article which the British soil or labor can produce, except in some such articles, as, from superior capital or other causes, she makes cheaper than other nations. To an application from the British minister for a reduction of duties, *pari passu*, with that of Great Britain, the French director of the customs, M. de St. Cric, sagaciously replied—

"The system adopted by England is admirable, because it endangers none of her manufactures. And we, when we are as forward as England, will be as liberal. But UNTIL THEN, WE MUST STAND FAST BY OUR PROHIBITORY SYSTEM."

The British corn laws are prohibitory, unless there is something near a famine in the country. That the taxes on the lands may be paid, the price of grain raised on them is forced up to the highest practicable bearing. As British bread stuffs and meats go into the manufacture of British goods, (not one pound of our own being permitted to the consumption, though it were given for nothing), the result is that, in using such goods, we certainly pay taxes to support the British government; indirectly, to be sure—but absolutely. England will not give us buckram for bread, or a piece of bobbin for barrels of beef. The late Charleston memorial well says—"if nations will not buy they cannot sell;" so those who cannot sell, the farmers of the United States, cannot buy of Great Britain, who buys nothing of them.

But we shall now speak particularly of the British corn laws, though, indeed, it is useless to spend much more time upon them than to say they are *prohibitory*: but some may wish to see the fact demonstrated; we shall gratify them—being willing to support every proposition so that the right and reason of it cannot be mistaken or misrepresented.

Until lately, except the average price of wheat in England was 80s. per quarter, that is 10s. or 222 cts. per bushel, foreign wheat, oats, barley, &c. were not at all allowed for the domestic consumption. Mr. Canning, in his bill, submitted on the 1st of March last, proposed that the absolute restriction should stop when the average price was 65s. with a scale of duties so that, at that price, a barrel of flour would pay 140 cents, rising as the price of wheat declined to 55s. when it was to pay a duty of 416 cents; and then a barrel of flour, costing 5 dollars at Philadelphia or Baltimore, with the duty added, without charge for freight, &c. would cost the British consumer \$9 14— or eighty three per cent. duty, *ad valorem*. And this was thought *liberal*, even on "the staff of life"—bread; of which the laboring poor ought to eat more than the unproductive rich, that they may work the more to support the drones which abound in the national hive.

But the bill which passed parliament just before its late prorogation, and received the royal assent, is sealed as follows, on the quarter of wheat, barley and oats:

WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.
72s.	1s. 0d.	41s.	1s. 0d.	31s.	1s. 0d.
71s.	2s. 8d.	40s.	1s. 10d.	30s.	1s. 9d.
70s.	4s. 8d.	39s.	3s. 4d.	29s.	3s. 3d.
69s.	6s. 8d.	38s.	4s. 10d.	28s.	4s. 9d.
68s.	8s. 8d.	37s.	6s. 4d.	27s.	6s. 3d.
67s.	10s. 8d.	36s.	7s. 10d.	26s.	7s. 2d.
66s.	12s. 8d.	35s.	9s. 4d.	25s.	9s. 3d.
65s.	14s. 8d.	34s.	10s. 10d.	24s.	10s. 9d.
64s.	16s. 8d.	33s.	12s. 4d.	23s.	12s. 3d.
63s.	18s. 8d.	32s.	13s. 10d.	22s.	13s. 9d.

62s.	20s. 8d.	31s.	15s. 4d.	21s.	14s. 6d.
61s.	22s. 8d.	30s.	16s. 10d.	20s.	15s. 9d.
60s.	24s. 8d.	29s.	18s. 4d.		
59s.	26s. 8d.	28s.	19s. 10d.		
58s.	28s. 8d.	27s.	21s. 4d.		
57s.	30s. 8d.	26s.	22s. 10d.		
56s.	32s. 8d.				
55s.	34s. 8d.				
54s.	36s. 8d.				
53s.	38s. 8d.				
52s.	40s. 8d.				
51s.	42s. 8d.				
50s.	44s. 8d.				

Thus—when the average "home price" of wheat is 72s. or say \$2 per bushel, the duty is 14d. per bushel; when at 60s. the duty is 74 cents per bushel; when at 50s. the home price of British wheat being 143 cents, the duty will be 124 cents per bushel, or one half more for duty than the average price of wheat in all the United States. On the 3d July last, at Liverpool, the price was 60s.—the duty 24s. 8d. according to the preceding scale—so that, said the "Prices Current," "little if any (foreign) will be brought to market." Indeed,—the duty was 3s. 1d. per bushel.*

*A communication in a late number of the N. Y. National Advocate says—

The following table exhibits the rate of duties payable on wheat and flour, agreeably to the late corn bill passed by the British parliament. I have calculated the duties payable on a barrel of flour, in order to divest the subject of the usual *abstruseness* of British laws. This table forms an admirable comment on the free trade system, to which it is said British statesmen are becoming converts. Though the duties are fixed so high as to be nearly prohibitory on the great staple of the northern states, it should be observed that this act only applies to such grain and flour as were warehoused in Great Britain previous to the 1st July, 1827. The importation of grain and flour from the United States, therefore, is again *prohibited* as usual, and our farmers must depend on the home market.

Home price per quarter.	Warehoused corn bill.	
	Duty per qr. of 8 bushels.	Duty on wheat flour, per bbl. 196 lbs.
72s.	1s. 0d.	0s. 7d. or 13 cents.
71	2 8	1 7 55
70	4 8	2 9½ 61
69	6 8	4 0 89
68	8 8	5 2½ \$1 16
67	10 8	6 5 1 42
66	12 8	7 7½ 1 62
65	14 8	8 10 1 96
64	16 8	10 0½ 2 23
63	18 8	11 3 2 50
62	20 8	12 5½ 2 77
61	22 8	13 8 3 04
60	24 8	14 10½ 3 39
59	26 8	16 1 3 57
58	28 8	17 3½ 3 84
57	30 8	18 6 4 11
56	32 8	19 8½ 4 38
55	34 8	20 11 4 65
54	36 8	22 1½ 4 92
53	38 8	23 4 5 19
52	40 8	24 6½ 5 45
51	42 8	25 9 5 72
50	44 8	26 11 5 98

[] We presume that the writer has made a mistake in not computing the British quarter as containing eight bushels of seventy lbs each—our weight of a bushel of wheat being 60, and that, therefore, the amounts in the last column are a little too high.

We rate a bushel of wheat at 60 lbs. and regard the fair price of a barrel of flour as equal to that of 5 bushels of wheat, allowance for loss of weight and for miller's profit on labor. Then

The grain growing district of the United States, meaning that which can advantageously supply grain for foreign or domestic export, may be said to have been the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,—three fourths of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky and half Tennessee. These states and parts of states, with a gross population of 2,500,000 persons, of whom 250,000 were slaves, produced 1,311,953 barrels of flour which were sent abroad in 1802, worth 9,310,000 dollars: but the same states and parts of states, with the addition of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, (the three latter as a wilderness in 1802), having a gross population of nearly six millions in 1826, of whom about 390,000 are slaves, of their production exported to foreign places only 857,820 barrels of flour, worth 4,121,466 dollars—a diminution in quantity and value of 50 per cent. In 1802, the export of flour yielded for each of the people of the states and parts of states named, the sum of four dollars, but in 1826 only seventy three cents—and an aggregate comparative reduction of value in the sum of 13 millions of dollars—thus:

As 2,250,000 of the people is to 9,000,000 dollars, so is 5,600,00 people to 22,400,000 dollars.—which should have been such export, at the same rate; and the value of the export in 1802 being deducted, the comparative loss is 13 millions. And, as 1,311,000 barrels of flour were conveniently spared in 1802, the increased population would as conveniently have made and spared 3,200,000 barrels in 1826, had there been a profitable demand for that quantity in the foreign market. Of this there is no manner of doubt—and that, if the medium price for flour, according to the British scale for wheat—say 61s. per quarter, could be obtained, the labour of the farmers in the states named might produce a surplus of more than five millions of barrels for exportation, equal, at the price just given, to the sum of forty-two millions

If 560 lbs. be 1s. or 22 cents, 300 lbs. are equal to 12 cents, nearly: and

If 560 lbs. be 44s. 8d. or 993 cents, 300 lbs. are equal to 532 cents.

These are the first and last items—the latter duty exceeds the first cost of flour in the sea-ports of the United States.]

The paper just above mentioned has given the following exhibit—

Prices of wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May, and June, 1827.

<i>America.</i>	
Norfolk, Va. May	\$1 18 cents.
New York, June 20	90
Montreal, Ca. June	90
Cincinnati, Ohio, June	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June	44
<i>North of Europe.</i>	
London, June 20	\$1 79
Antwerp, May 30	1 21
Hamburg, May 25	87
Bremen, May "	81
Dantzic, May "	76
Settin, June 15	73
Copenhagen, May 31	72
<i>South of Europe.</i>	
Nice, June 15	\$1 31
Milan, May 31	1 27
Santander, Spain, May	1 26
France, June 30	1 17
Genoa, May 26	1 05
Leghorn, May 31	1 03
Civita Vecchi, May 31	90
Naples, May 31	88
Trieste, June 15	83
Odessa, on the Black Sea, May	49

of dollars. What a difference would it make to the people of these states, if, expenses of transportation, &c. deducted, they received only one half of that amount, instead of the pitiful sum now paid to them—the price of grain being too low, in many places, to pay for its transportation to market, though good roads and canals so much facilitate it. But circumsanced as they are, our wheat-growers perfectly understand that a *short crop* of grain may yield *more money* than a large one, because of the weakness of the foreign demand, in consequence of exclusive or prohibitory laws, or the natural condition of things. It is of no importance to us that British lands *must* produce a certain money-amount to the acre, to pay the rents, taxes, tithes, poor rates, &c. for, if the British people will not receive bread stuffs for calicoes, we must make calicoes at home, that our own manufacturers may eat our own food, and our own merchants export flour, pork, beef, &c. in the shape of cotton, woollen and other goods. There is an old saying, that 'hogs are the best sacks to carry corn to market,' and it is so, if the market is distant. Thus, the 1,000 bales of cotton goods which were shipped at Baltimore, in one week, of August just past, may be regarded as sacks containing the representatives of 14,000 barrels of flour. It is impossible that the people of the district of country named can consume about \$20,000,000 worth of British goods (their proportion of the amount imported last year,) when Britain received of the products of their country only the sum of 1,500,000 dollars. The want of reciprocity is too glaring to be endured. The great states of N. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will not be trifled with thus. They and others will 'correct the procedure,' with the aid of the states further east and west, which are quite as much aggrieved as they. But this is not a local matter—the whole people of the south, protected in their sugar and cotton, have an equal interest in the general system. *They will need its exertion as much as the grain-growing parts ever did.* The wealth which is pouring into the lap of Louisiana, depends upon the preservation of it. And—if Britain wishes that we should purchase the products of her industry—she must, yes, *must*, purchase the products of ours. We do not find gold *readily coined* in our woods to glut the appetites of those who would compel us to purchase of them, though they will not buy of us: Were the British ports open to the reception of our grain, at a fair rate of duty, the fee of Pennsylvania would be worth an *hundred millions of dollars* more than it now is, and her 1,200,000 freemen would rejoice while the sweat poured down their manly brows, in the fatness of their fields, the capacity of their barns, and just reward of their honest and honorable labor. We do not speak without thought. Pennsylvania can supply millions of bushels more of wheat than she does, and the *labor* and the *land* is the same whether it sells for 75 or 300 cents the bushel. But, as Pennsylvania cannot command a market abroad, she will demand one at home; and her rich hills, whitened by sheep, shall make up the reduced value of the products of her luxuriant valleys. She has been the *Alma* of this policy—and will support it with all her strength. She has prospered by it, and will not give up the interest which she has in the millions on millions which are at stake on the success of internal improvement and domestic industry. Other states are not less resolute than Pennsylvania—but she has been the pioneer in the "system," and deserves precedence for her steadiness of purpose. Pennsylvania well knows the truth of what *Anders-*

son on Industry says, that—“No earthly method remains for encouraging agriculture, where it has not reared up its head, *that can be considered in any way efficacious, but the establishing proper manufactures in those countries you wish to encourage.*”

The following items are of importance in considering the effect of the British corn laws on the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States.

In May, 1817, flour was selling at Liverpool for 17 dollars per barrel; and it was thought that 1,000,000 barrels had been received in Great Britain during the year which ended on 1st Sept. weighing nearly one hundred thousand tons, and giving employment to 116 ships, of 300 tons each, making *two* voyages a year, and steadily employing 1700 seamen—our pride in peace, and glory in war, to bear our starry flag around the world.

On the 30th Sept. 1817, flour sold at Liverpool for 12 dollars.

The ports were shut on the 15th Nov. 1817, and the flour then on hand advanced to 70 shillings, or \$15 40 per barrel; and an advanced price of grain being continued, that of wheat rising to 86s. 4d. per quarter, the ports were again opened on the 21st Feb. 1818, with a prospect of re-closing them again in August—but on the 1st July, the fixed average price of wheat was 83s. 2d—3s 2d, over the prohibitory valuation. On the 30th August, 1818, the price ranged at 85s. But some time after this the ports were shut, and, if we recollect rightly, they have, except partially, remained closed ever since.

Now observe the mighty effect of this prohibitory measure upon the business of the grain growers of the United States, to say nothing about the loss sustained in navigation.

<i>Value of vegetable food exported</i>			
1817	\$22,594,000	1819	\$10,473,000
1818	19,038,000	1820	10,848,000
	\$41,632,000		21,321,000
<i>Difference in two years,</i>			20,311,000
			\$41,632,000

This difference in value, *ten millions of dollars a year*, was not caused by over production in the United States, or any other fair business-matter, causing a reduction in the value and quantity of our exports—but by reason of an *absolute prohibition*—British wheat being less than 10s. sterling per bushel of 70 lbs. We hear much of the distressed condition of the cotton planters, because of the present low price of their commodity, and sincerely sympathise with them—but *the market is, and always has been, open to them*, and they have had the good with the bad—either through the unforced operations of trade, or on account of a spirit of speculation which cannot be controlled, and ought not, perhaps, to be interfered with—as the following statement will shew; and also demonstrate the important and imposing fact, that *large crops of cotton are no assurance of profit to the planter*—thus in 1818, ninety-two millions of pounds produced one-fourth more than two hundred and four millions in 1826—and 28 millions less of pounds in 1825, yielded eleven millions of dollars more than the export of 1826.

Exported 1818—	82 millions lbs; worth	\$31,000,000
1825—	76	36,000,000
1826—	64	25,000,000

But a much larger number of the people of the United States have their great products *excluded*—the populous manufacturing and navigating states of the east, and grain-growing states of the middle and

west, have *no market* in England—though from the time of the closing of the British ports to the present day, *the average price of grain in the U. States, has been one half less than its price in Great Britain.** Some of our fellow-citizens of South Carolina, have lately been much excited about the “wool bill,” which, if passed even in a prohibitory form, would not have excluded near so large a value of British goods as Britain has excluded of American flour, wheat and corn; and in discussing it, they have used language of fearful import and dangerous tendency. We shall not speak of them and their proceedings as it has pleased them to speak of us and ours—it is to the reason, and not the passions of men that we would appeal. We have no party political object to accomplish—but urge the further adoption of well known measures, built upon long entertained opinions. Nor shall we dwell upon the power to support or oppose those measures, or become so negligent of the duties which we owe to our God and country, as to suggest an exertion of strength except at the polls, for or against that which we regard as of essential importance to the prosperity of these United States. Indeed, we feel willing to submit the whole question to the high minded and generous, though ardent, and (as we apprehend) prejudiced people of the south, in a consideration of the following proposition—and *which will have practical operation before many years*; for the cultivation of cotton may be extended to almost any amount, and the people of many countries can make it cheaper than we are able to do.

Suppose that Great Britain, supplying her manufacturers, (no matter how), with cotton at 20 cents per pound, were to exclude South Carolina cotton, though it might be furnished at 10 cents per pound—what would a citizen of South Carolina think of a British agent who should recommend the consumption (in South Carolina,) of British cotton goods? We know what our warm-hearted countrymen would say—they would pronounce the British agent to be an insufferably impudent fellow and perhaps do something more. And so they ought—for Pharaoh was as merciful and as just to the Israelites, in requiring them to make “bricks without straw,” as would be the British to the people of South Carolina in the contingency stated; and *which is really applicable to three-fourths of the people of the United States*. The farmers of Pennsylvania, are deprived of a profit of several millions a year, because of the exclusion of their flour. We have said that the fee of that state would be worth 100 millions more than it is, were the British markets for bread-stuffs kept open. We believe this, and more; for if by the increased demand abroad, the price of flour should be advanced, as it certainly would be, that advance would be obtained on *all* the surplus products of all farmers, whether for foreign or domestic use—and the small addition of one dollar upon a barrel of flour, would cause several millions of dollars more of *profit* to the agriculturalists of that state. By reference to that faithful work, Es-caville’s “Baltimore Prices Current,” for Jan. 1817,

*We speak advisedly. On the 21st day of March, 1826, (about the middle of our “treasury year”), the price of wheat at Liverpool was 9s. 6d. to 10s. say 9s 9d per bushel, of 70lbs. more than three cents per lb. Our exports for the year ending 30th Sept. 1826, shews a value of \$38,676 for 45,166 bushels, at the ports of shipment, or at the rate of one and an half cents per pound, the bushel being rated at 60 lbs.

we observe that flour was worth 14 dollars per barrel and whiskey 72 cents per gallon—the British ports being open; but in Jan. 1827, flour was only 5 dollars and whiskey no more than 32 cents*—the British ports being shut: and although there has been some revival of value in the lands of Pennsylvania since the tariff of 1824, because of an increased home market, yet farms, that were fairly sold for 150 dollars per acre, in 1817, would not fairly fetch more than 60 or 70 dollars at the present time. Such has been the effect of British prohibitions on Pennsylvania, and the same has happened to N. York and other states. We ask our brethren of the south, how they would submit to such grievances as to their cotton? Would they not feel compelled to decline purchasing of those who refused to buy of them? And shall the farmers of the United States, be thus treated, that the British nobility and gentry may obtain double prices for their grain and cattle, and sheep and hogs, and whatever else their land produces or supports? No—certainly not. But we would not build up this greater interest at the sacrifice of the smaller one—for, while our belief is, that the partial success which attends domestic manufactures has much increased the prosperity of the east, middle and west, it has not, to say the least that we can, had any injurious operation upon the prosperity of the south. And no one will pretend to believe that Great Britain uses the cotton of the United States out of the affection which she has for us—seeing that bread is refused to her half-famished people.

It is computed by British writers that the consumption of Great Britain is 55 millions of quarters of grain, and that the price is increased an average of least 10s. per quarter, because of the exclusion of foreign grain. This, surely, is a moderate estimate,†—but the aggregate is 27,500,000l. or 122

*We knew not the amount of whiskey made in Pennsylvania. It is thought that more than 40,000,000 gals. are distilled in the United States, which is probable enough, seeing that more than 2,000,000 are annually sent for sale to Baltimore only. If this number be nearly right, it is presumed that Pennsylvania makes one fourth of the whole, or 10,000,000 gals. This we think is a moderate allowance for that state's proportion.

10,000,000 gals. at 72 cents is \$7,200,000
The same at 32 cents 3,200,000

Difference 4,000,000

Four millions in whiskey alone, because of the shutting of the British ports, and the reduced price of grain in the United States

†Cotton goods can no more be made without the subsistence of persons, than without cotton. The first as well goes into the value of the cloth as the second.

‡The average price of wheat in England, from 1803 to 1808 inclusive, was 72s. 6d.—from 1809 to 1814 inclusive, 98s. 6d.—1815 to 1820, 74s. 2d.—1821 to 1826, 55s. 9d. Average of the first 12 years, 85s. 4d.—of the second 12 years, 64s. 11d. The least average is equal to 153 cents for the American bushel. When wheat has been 66s. at London, it might have been had at Dantzi, Emden and Amsterdam, for 20s. 8d. to 25s. 8d. These facts are from returns made to parliament. But, as to the protection designed, Mr. Huskisson, when talking about his "free trade," declared, that the British corn-grower must be protected against the competition of the foreign farmer, who can raise his product at half the expense that falls on the British agriculturalist.—It is enough.

millions of dollars, paid by the consumers as a direct protection to the land holder! It is thus also, in meats, butter, cheese, &c. which are at much less than half the British price in France and Holland, within a few hours navigation—but these also may not be imported!

The duty on tobacco is three shilling per pound; on bacon 6 cents—beer \$12.44 per barrel, candles 55 cents per lb German glass 45 dollars per cwt. oil 177 dollars per tun; powder for the hair, if perfumed 60 dollars, if as starch 42s. per cwt. ships (to be broken up) 50 per cent. ad val. soap 20 dollars per cwt. rice 15s equal 333 per cwt. hides or pieces of hides, dressed 75 per cent cider 93 32 per tun, &c. These are offered as specimens.

By the late custom house bill, staves from the United States, which heretofore paid 7s. 8d. are to pay 11 3s rising according to size until those measuring 72 inches in length are to pay 4l. 4s. and those above 72 inches, 4l. 16s. 0d.

Duties upon lumber.

ARTICLES.	From British possessions.	From the U. States and other parts.
On timber, per load, fir and oak	10s. 0d	55s. 0d.
All other sorts	8 0	28 0
Handspikes, under 7 feet	2 6	40 0
Do. 7 feet and upwards	5 0	80 0
Lathwood, 12 feet long and upwards, per fathom	25 0	272 0
Clap boards, not exceeding 5 feet long, per 120	12 4	122 0
Knees of oak, per 120, under 5 inches square	2 0	10 0
Knees of oak, 5 inches and under 8	15 0	80 0
Oars, per 120	19 6	299 3
Deals, above 7 inches in width and not above 16 feet long, per 120	40 0	380 0
Ditto, above 16 feet and not above 21	50 0	440 0
Masts, yards, and bowsprits, 6 inches, and under 8 in diameter, each	1 6	8 0
Ditto, 8 inches and under 12	4 0	22 0
Oak plank, 2 inches thick or upwards, per load of 50 cubic feet	10 0	55 0
Spokes of wheels, exceeding 4 feet long, per 1,200	9 4	134 8

This is a part of Mr. Huskisson's "free trade system!" The difference of duty is a future prohibition to us. In 1826, we only exported the value of 119,397, in lumber and timber of all sorts—masts, spars, staves and heading, &c. to Great Britain and Ireland; but to Cuba we sent the value of 337,536 dollars.

The British people pay a million a year in extra duties on Baltic and other timber, that colonial lumber may be protected, yet the preference for the former is so great that the latter is not chiefly used in the "royal dock yards!" Copper, except British, is prohibited—old cannot be exchanged for new, except on proof of origin; yet British national vessels, we are told, are secured with foreign copper! To force the consumption of sugar made in the West India colonies an extra duty is levied, by which the people are compelled to pay about six millions of dollars more than they would pay if sugar was admitted at the same duty from the East India colonies, and all other sugars than these two are as prohibited.* We have no comments to

*The duties upon sugars imported into Great Britain was as follows—

British possessions in America and Mauritius 27s. per cwt. ditto in the East Indies 37s.—all others 63s. or 14 dollars per cwt. duty!

make upon these things, and many others of like character that might be offered.

The manner in which British manufactures have been built up, is shewn in these extracts from Macpherson's "Annals of Commerce"—

1336 "King Edward, in the midst of his efforts to subdue Scotland, and preparations for subduing France, was not inattentive to the more rational project of establishing the woollen manufacture in his dominions."

1337. "The parliament ordered, that after Michaelmass, no man or woman, of whatever rank, in England, Ireland and Wales, and that part of Scotland subject to king Edward, except the king, queen and their children, should buy any cloth of foreign manufacture, under the penalty of forfeiture of the cloth, and arbitrary punishment. All merchants importing cloths after Michaelmass, were also subjected to forfeiture of the cloths and arbitrary punishment. And all foreign cloth workers were promised the king's protection to live in any part of his dominions—together with FRANCHISES TO THEIR FULL SATISFACTION."

The illustrious Pitt, though a friend of freedom, would not have allowed us to "manufacture a hob nail."

Before 1819, all woollen cloths imported paid a duty of 1*l.* 1*s.* per yard=\$7 55.

The pith of the whole of Mr. Huskisson's famous projects is developed in the following extracts from his speech—

After stating the case of the silk manufactures, Mr. H. observed,

"If a protecting duty of thirty per cent. was quite sufficient upon the only branch of our manufactures in which we were in some respects behind hand with foreign countries, it became the house to consider, in respect to other branches which had long flourished and maintained a superiority in all parts of the world, whether they would continue to preserve a system of USELESS PROHIBITORY DUTIES, which only placed the trade of those articles of foreign produce in the hands of smugglers, instead of the legitimate merchants of the country."

"Useless prohibition!" But we shall soon see what is meant by useful prohibitions—

"He should be quite willing to adopt any method necessary to prevent the fraudulent* mixing of the United States' corn, with the corn of Canada."

"If, upon the average of the next five years, it was found that 100,000 quarters of corn were imported annually from Canada, he should be prepared to suspect that it was not Canadian corn, and disposed to adopt methods for the prevention of that fraudulent* mixture which such an average would establish."

"Mr. Huskisson said, that with a view of removing all cause of alarm, and giving an adequate security against the fraudulent* introduction of Canada [American] wheat, he should propose as a clause, by way of rider, that there should be the same certificate of origin as in the case of sugar." * * "The protecting duty which he should propose against the introduction of American corn into this country, would be precisely the same as that which already existed in the Canadas."

"In requesting the attention of the committee, while I state the alterations which I propose to recommend in the duties levied upon the importation of materials employed in some of our principal manufactures, and also in the prohibitory duties now imposed upon the manufactured productions of other countries, I need

scarcely bespeak the disposition of the committee to countenance the principle of these proposals so far as they shall be found not inconsistent with the protection of our own industry."

Here are the principles of British "free trade." Let them be applied to the American trade! We ask no more. We ask less—not prohibition, but PROTECTION. Yet the growers of bread stuffs in the United States, and those immediately interested with them, three-fourths of the whole people, are asked to consume 20 millions of British manufactures, while Britain will not use one dollar's worth of their great product to feed the wretched makers of these very goods. Exceedingly modest, and perfectly reasonable!

The following interesting summary views of the trade of Great Britain, which prohibits the importation of our bread stuffs and meats, is taken from Mr. Mallory's speech in the house of representatives, Jan. 17, 1827—

In six years, ending with 1822, she [Great Britain] sent, in all her productions, to Russia £14,000,000; to Holland £12,000,000; to Prussia £6,000,000; to France £7,600,000; to the United States £38,333,000.

Take woollens. The whole export as estimated by the chancellor in 1825, was about 30,750,000 dollars. The United States received about 10,716,000 dollars, or one third of all which England sent abroad.

Again: take hardware. In 1819, she sent to Russia £67,000; to Germany £87,000; to Prussia £9,000, to the United States £460,000. In 1824, to Russia £20,000; to Germany £74,000; to Prussia £3,000; to the United States £488,000.

Imports and exports.

Imports, 1824	£40,412,300	From the U. S.	5,459,736
1825	41,737,609		3,925,608
	82,149,909		9,385,344
Exports, 1824	56,234,663		6,141,450
1825	63,225,272		7,141,285
	119,459,935		13,282,735

In favor of G. B 37,310,026 Against U. S. 3,897,391

So there was a balance of more than 17 millions of dollars against the United States, notwithstanding all our cotton, tobacco, &c sent to Great Britain.

In his famous speech of April 26, 1825, proposing a slight modification of the corn laws, Mr. Huskisson said—

"The government had come to the resolution of releasing the bonded corn, which had been warehoused six years, and of enabling the owners to bring it into market."

"He had always understood that the great desideratum in this important question, was to provide for the steadiness of price, and guard against excessive fluctuations of it from the vicissitudes of trade."

He said that a "national bankruptcy" was talked of in 1822, "when corn was as low as 38*s.* per quarter."—(say 90 cents for the American bushel.) "In two years the price of corn had varied from 11*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter. Such a fluctuation in price, deprived the business of the farmer of all security, and converted the business into mere gambling."

"We can manufacture cheaper than any other country; but every other country can grow corn cheaper than we could." [Therefore the export of manufactures should be encouraged, and the importation of corn be restricted or prohibited!]

Many further like remarks might be added—but these are sufficient. The "free trade" of Mr. Hus-

*Fraudulent—to permit the consumption of New York or Pennsylvania flour! We are then "fraudulent" to ourselves if we allow the use of one yard of British broad cloth! Mr. Huskisson, because of his words, is a great favorite with some politicians in the U. States—but his sayings, if good, must "work both ways." How does he "bandy" the word "fraudulent?"

kisson is exactly such as we contend for on behalf of the United States. The corn bill, limited as it was, was virtually rejected in the house of lords, lest "*the Americans should deluge the country with their fine corn.*" Let us then act that our country may not be deluged with *British* goods. We appeal to every American feeling, on behalf of the American farmers; and the appeal will not be in vain.

Britain extends her principle so far that the working of the iron mines in Nova Scotia, was forbidden in 1825—the crown claiming the whole of them!

The new "custom house bill," as it is called, contemplates the prohibiting a variety of articles an entry in British ports, except in British ships, or ships from the country from whence the goods are imported, and the London papers say—

"Here then is the preference given as it ought to be, to British ships, or ships of the country from which the goods are imported. Here is a proper and vigorous blow dealt to the foreign carrying trade. This is a return to the old, wise, and salutary system under which the country so long flourished. We have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Huskisson will be compelled to retrace his steps in the same manner, and to return to the former principles of trade in every respect, except as to high prohibitory duties, which offer impediments to trade, and encouragements to fraud and smuggling, we have always been foremost in praising him."

The operation, will be that if we export flour to Peru and there obtain some of the articles which Britain is pleased to take in exchange for her goods, we must send it thither in British ships, though our cost for freight might be one half less than the British.

The whole annual proceeds in Great Britain of the manufactures of cotton, wool, flax and leather have been estimated at 85 millions of pounds, of which the cost of the materials was 22, leaving 62 millions for labor and profit. If Britain imported that amount for one year, what would be the situation of the country?

In 1825, French goods to the value of £1,790,561 were imported into Great Britain, the duties on which amounted to £1,605,796.

The British duty upon steel is 20*l.* or \$88 80 per ton, but on bar iron required for making steel, only 30*s.* per ton.

While American rice pays a duty of 15*s.* per cwt. duty, that from the East Indies pays 5*s.* or two-thirds less.

But, while Britain thus restricts the importations, she does quite as much to encourage exportations, by *drawbacks*, *bounties*, *premiums* or *allowances*. Mr. Baldwin, in his speech delivered in the house of representatives, when the tariff bill of 1820 was under discussion, speaking of their drawbacks, &c. said—

"It is somewhat singular that our system of imports, which is avowedly for the double purpose of revenue and the protection of our own manufactures, should have overlooked this provision, which is indispensable for the latter. The house will at once perceive that if the foreign export bounty equals our import duty on the same article, the duty is only a tax on the consumption of our own citizens—the foreign article comes into the market on the same terms as the domestic; this is fully exemplified in the article of linen. The British government pay,

the exporter 25 per cent. bounty; ours charging the importer 25 per cent. import duty, it thence becomes duty free. At the present duty of 15 per cent. the importer has a clear profit of 10 per cent. after paying our duty. This is, certainly, left-handed protection to manufactures. Hence it is, that, without enquiry into the cause, we are told, you are unreasonable; no duties will satisfy you. The great reason why many of the present ones are incompetent is, that they are checked and rendered unavailing by this artful and masterly system of bounties and drawbacks. It is the true secret by which to account for the immense wealth and power of a nation whose population but little exceeds our own. She is too wise to trust to imposts as the sole source of revenue—commands her own consumption, draws the chief support of her government by an excise on her manufactures—they afford materials and open new sources of commerce; her system of bounties enables her artificers to under*ell other nations in their own ports, while her political economists mislead us by their speculative and ruinous theories. The article of linen fully illustrates her policy.—Though her taxes and expenses are enormously oppressive on the people, yet the makers of linen pay none,—no excise on their materials or manufacture; to encourage this fabric, which unites the three great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, she wisely apportions the burthens of her government so as to leave this unembarrassed. This accounts for the cheapness of the article at home, and added to the enormous bounty on the export, gives the true reason for underselling us. Let the British abolish this system, let an article pay the same price for home consumption as for exportation, it will then be seen there is not much difference between manufacturing here and there. One article pays an enormous excise, another none—let them be equalized and neither have an export bounty—in the aggregate it will be found that we could meet them in market, if not without any, with a small rate of protecting duty. Let cottons, woollens and linens pay the same excise as glass, beer and spirits, and cost to the consumer in this country as much as they do in England—you would be called on for little further protection to our industry. The manufacture of these articles pays no part of the expenses of their government, is burthened with no taxes—because they are the sources of their greatness, the machinery by which they draw to themselves the resources of all nations who purchase them; retaining us, their commercial, naval and political rivals, in a state of colonial vassalage. It would be right and fair to aim at once at this system, by adding to the *ad valorem* a specific duty equal to the bounty paid and drawback of excise allowed on the exportation. Then our duties might be called protecting ones, and be said to afford efficient protection to our manufactures; then the competition would be, on national and individual grounds, a fair one; but the committee, aware that this is the first attempt to introduce such a principle into our code, that it would not be prudent to attempt too much at once, only propose to consider the bounty and drawback as a part of the original cost on which the duty is to be assessed. To exemplify this—on linen a duty of twenty-five per cent. would only counteract the bounty; we recommend the addition of only one fourth of that amount. It is not to introduce a war of legislation, but in some measure to countervail the association of their system; increased duties will be inoperative when they are evaded by increased bounties. I hope these principles will meet the approbation of the house; if they do not, all our laws will be in vain—we had better say at once to those who want protection—"let things regulate themselves."

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE OPERATION OF PROTECTION.

The following shows the difference in the amount of duties paid under the old revenue tariff and that of 1824, intended for the protection of certain domestic manufactures, as well as for revenue.

Rates of duties payable—the 10 per cent. added at the custom house being regarded—

	Before 1824.	After 1825.
Woollen manufactures (average), <i>pr. ct.</i>	27½	36 2-3
Cotton cloth, - - - - -	27½	27½
Linen manufactures, - - - -	16½	27½
Iron, in bars, hammered, per cwt.	75	90

These four, we believe, are the only—or, at any rate, the principal items about which there is much contention, and they embrace a large part of the manufactured goods which we import. But the relation which the different rates of duties have, even apparently, had upon manufactures of cotton, we cannot tell—for though the duty was not altered, the *minimum* was advanced; however, this we do know, that the price of cotton goods has been reduced at a rate far exceeding any reduction in the value of raw cotton; and that all such goods made in the United States, are cheaper than the same sort of goods in Great Britain: so that this item is out of all controversy. The other three stand thus, according to the importation of 1826.

Goods & their value.	Duties payable under the old tariff.	Duties payable under the new tariff.
Cloths & cassimeres \$4,546,714	1,250,345 35	1,667,131 46
Linens, 2,987,926	493,007 79	821,679 65
Bar iron, hammered, cwt. 467,515	350,636 25	420,763 50
	2,093,990 39	2,909,574 61
		2,093,990 39
Increase, - - -		\$815,564 22

Now, if the population of the United States be 12 millions, as we suppose that it is, the advanced revenue, \$815,564, is equal to *six cents and eight mills* for every individual; and, as 8 millions of the 12 are located in these states which desire to have a protecting tariff; or have acknowledged the principle of it on numerous occasions, it follows that the other states, paying into the *treasury*, at 5 cents 4 mills for each person, (admitting that their numerous slaves consume as great an amount of foreign goods as other individuals,) will pay the whole sum of 271,853 dollars—less than a fifth part of the *prohibitory protection* afforded to the sugar planters of Louisiana alone, by the tariff. But we deny that the price of articles has been enhanced by the tariff of 1824, and demand proof.* And if

*The following are some of the articles really protected, with the price anterior to the tariff and since:

	Before.	Since.
	Cents.	
Coarse cotton, average from 1815 to 1823,	per yard, 17½	19
Cotton yarn	per lb. 60	22
White lead,	cwt. 1300	1100
Glauber salts, oil of vitriol, and all chemical preparations, (the value of which made in the United States is several millions a year,) shew a reduction in price of more than fifty per cent.		

these six cents and eight mills are really exacted of the people every year—will they “calculate the value of the union,” because of that “enormous” requisition on the profits of their labor? This sum is all that can be said to be levied for *protection*—the most resolute disclaimer cannot make more of it; but we deny that one *protecting* cent is collected on woollens, as shewn in the article on the “Auction system,” &c. yet if the whole is collected, what a small affair is it, compared with the vast *compromises of power* in the constitution!

Having in another place spoken of the protection afforded to *navigation*, we shall just refer to it here, and in regard to a single article.

The present crop of cotton, it is supposed, will amount to 1,000,000 bales,* say 360,000,000 lbs. If so, at least 280 millions of pounds, will be for exportation to foreign places, 120 millions of which foreign export will first be transported coastwise.

As by protection we have, as it were, extinguished foreign competition, and prohibited the coasting trade except to our own vessels, about 9-10ths of the cotton sent to Europe will be carried in American ships; let us then see how the freight account will stand:

9-10ths of 280 millions of pounds is 252 millions, at 2d sterling per lb. the lowest charge for freight, is 737,500 <i>l.</i> or	\$3,496,500
120,000,000 lbs. coastwise at 2 cents,	900,000
	\$4,396,500

Which shews the cost of labor and subsistence in navigation, and interest for capital vested in ships.

Now this great sum remains to the people of the United States, as carriers of their own article to market, and are the planters injured by it? The freight is *cheaper*, because our navigation has been protected. It has been as been as high as 1½, and generally at 1*d.* per lb. for cotton.† By reference

Gunpowder,	lb.	45	2½
Refined saltpetre,	lb.	10	7½
Copperas,	lb.	6	3
Window glass,	100 feet.	1500	5
Nails,	lb.	15	7
Cotton bagging, (1822,) yard 40 to 50		25 to 30	

We might add much to this list. It is offered only as a specimen. Let the enemies of the system shew an opposing one, as imputable to the tariff of 1824! THEY CANNOT.

*The bale of cotton is not a determinate quantity. We are told that it may be generally estimated at about 400 lbs. Others rate it at three hundred. Probably this difference in opinion arises from the use of the article from different parts of the United States.

†Will any one pretend to believe that, if the American superiority in navigation was destroyed, the price of freights on cotton would not advance from one to three farthings sterling per pound? Certainly not. But say only one farthing, and the *difference against the planters* would be one third of the above sum of \$3,496,500, or \$1,165,500—or more than *four times* the sum apparently levied upon all the people of the planting districts or states, for the *protection* of the great manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and flax! There is no “getting out” of this. It is plain arithmetic. And the cost of the freight of cotton to its market in Europe, affects that article in the hands of the planters, exactly as the transportation across the mountains to Baltimore, affects the price of Ohio tobacco, at home. The producer *must* pay, or lose, the cost of the carriage, in the reduced price of his commodity at its market. *This is unavoidable necessity*—and such so in its operation as

to Lloyd's debates of congress in 1789, pages 109-10, it will be seen that Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, prophecied against the discriminating duties on tonnage—"he could not consent that it should bear heavy on certain states, while part of their burthen is received by others as a *bounty*." He said that the duty laid upon foreign ships must be repaid by the "southern members of the union;" that freights would be raised, and the "whole go as a *bounty* to benefit the owners of American ships;" and he thought that Charleston alone would pay a "*bounty* of 30 000 dollars a year to our eastern brethren." He moved a duty of 20 cents per ton, only, which he thought would be "a liberal encouragement," and though, "at the expense of a few states," he was willing to assess it. How remarkably near does the language of the present day follow that of old times, as though *experience* had done nothing for us! as if practice was rejected that theory might be supported! But the first constitutional congress did not agree with Mr. Tucker.—While the duty on American ships was fixed at 6 cts. per ton, foreign ones were to pay 50; and, in 1812, the latter was raised to 150 cents per ton—this was intended as a revenue measure; but in 1817, an act passed levying a duty of *two dollars per ton* on all foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States from any foreign place to which our vessels were not (ordinarily) permitted to enter. The present duties are 6 cents per ton on American vessels, and 100 cents on foreign, unless specially provided for on *reciprocity* obtained. There is also 10 per cent. more duty payable on goods imported in foreign vessels, not specially provided for, as just above stated.

At Savannah during the year which ended Oct. 1, 1827, there arrived 155 ships, 152 brigs, 233 schooners and 104 sloops, besides state coasters, all American vessels; and 15 ships, 11 brigs, 6 schooners and 6 sloops, British; with 3 French ships and as many brigs, and 1 Spanish schooner. Thus even at this famous port for the shipping of cotton, the foreign competition was hardly felt. *Why not?* We

that of ginning the cotton. We recommend these facts to the serious consideration of the planters of cotton. They will bear any test that can be applied to them. We reiterate it, and with pride in support of our principles, that the steadily encouraged and highly protected navigation of the U. States, is the *safest*, most *expeditious* and *cheapest* in the world; and add, that the *planters* as freely partake of all the benefits derived from these desirable qualities as the *owners of the ships*—that, instead of paying a "*bounty* to their eastern brethren," they receive, at the very lowest calculation that can be allowed, half a cent per pound *more* for their cotton, than would be obtained, was the transportation of it dependent on the owners of *foreign* vessels.—The *whole* duty paid on the bagging and rope for a bale of cotton, admitting that the price of the articles is advanced because of the duty, (which, however, does not appear), is equal to about the *fiftieth part of one cent. per lb.*

*In 1791 the merchants of Glasgow prophecied differently; they said that the discriminations adopted would, "in time, give a decided superiority to the American shipping;" and they prophecied truly. It has possessed that superiority for several years, and needs no other protection than its flag, and the navy—with the resolution of the government and people of the United States to claim and receive *reciprocity* for it, on every occasion. So much for the "BOUNTY."

Know that British ships are *seeking* employment, and hear loud complaints of the want of it. They may enter our ports on the same terms as our own. Why do they not come? Their ships are more numerous than ours, and their *bousis* of seamanship have filled the world! They come not because our navigation is better and cheaper than their own.—Protection has destroyed competition.

Again—

In the year 1826 there were imported
Cloths and cassimeres worth \$4,433,870
Flannels and baizes 586,823
Cloths costing less than 33½ cts. the sq. yd. 112,844

Let us see what employment this business gave to our navigation,

Admit that the average cost of the goods included in the first item shall have been only 75 cents per square yards—of the second 30 cents, and of the last 20, and, the result, in square yards, will be as follows:

	<i>Yards.</i>
\$4 433,000 at 75 cents for each sq. yard	5,540,000
586,000 at 30	1 950 000
112,000 at 20	560,000

<i>Square yards</i>	8,050,000
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And further, suppose that these goods, even including the flannels, weighed 1 lb. to the square yard, then the whole weight was about 3,600 tons. They did not weigh nearly so much, but we take the extreme in favor of them, and the result is that this business would employ only six ships of about 300 tons each, making two voyages a year. The weight of all the woollen goods imported was considerably less than 5,000 tons, or only one half the weight of *foreign* dye stuffs, soap, &c. used in our woollen factories, specially excepting foreign wool, of which one establishment has imported 450 tons of the coarsest sort, in nine months of the present year. And, as it is probable that at least 30 millions of pounds of wool are worked up in the United States, requiring more than 3 gallons of oil for every 100 lbs we have 900,000 gallons, the procurement and transportation of which, because of the greater length of the voyages of the vessels, will employ thrice as much *tonnage*, admitting that only two thirds of the whole quantity is spermaceeti and the other third olive—the first being used for common wool, and the last for the finest and best. And further, as a matter of fact and without speculation—Mr. Dupont's powder works require 712 000 lbs. of crude salt petre from the East Indies, (the voyage to which is equal to three European), and 94,000 lbs. of brimstone from Europe—this is equal to the employment of 1,000 tons of shipping in European voyages, or, in itself, one fifth of the tonnage employed in the transportation of woollens! These plain facts are recommended to those who fear the loss of our navigation. The British understand them perfectly well—they know what it is to purchase *raw* materials and sell *manufactured* goods! It is this that has raised up their *navigation*, and caused the boast, that

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain
"And not a sail without permission spreads."

But this has been contested, and the *modest* pretension hath yet to be established!—provided our own navigation, and especially the coasting trade, goes on to increase, as it is increasing, because of the progress made in our manufactures—and if the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate, shall be metaphorically seated upon a *sack of wool* or *bale of cotton*, to represent the care which the national legislature is resolved to

bestow upon the combined operations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, supporting and supported by one another.

We have an interesting notice of the price of "negro cloths," as published in the "Charleston Courier." It speaks to the understanding of the people. Cotton goods, cotton bagging and negro cloths, the great themes for discussion in the south, are *cheaper* because of the protection afforded to the domestic manufacture of them, and *better* than such articles formerly were.

"It is well known that our system is not one of choice, but necessity. It is because we cannot, without constant wars, prevent the exclusions of our agricultural products from England, that we are by self preservation driven to render ourselves independent of her for every day clothing, and at the same time raise up a population of operatives to consume the produce of our agriculture. But as it has been confidently asserted that we have suffered, and papers in the interior have spoken of 'the little the tariff has left us,' I beg leave to show that it has taken *nothing*, and therefore that little is *all* we ever had.

"In the autumn of 1815, when the country had been destitute for a long time, negro cloths, (say such as Welsh plains, 7-8ths of a yard wide), averaged by the sales of that time, from 75 cents to \$1, per yard. In 1816, they sold at 70 a 90 cents per yard. Since that period, the same description of goods have sold as follows:

1817	Welsh plains, 7-8ths yd. wide, sold at	60 a 80
1818	do do do	60 a 80
1819	do do do	60 a 80
1820	do do do	56 a 78
1821	do do do	58 a 78
1822	do do do	60 a 80
1823	do do do	50 a 70
1824	do do do	50 a 68
1825	do do do	50 a 70
1826	do do do	50 a 70

"It is, however, to be remarked, that the consumption of British manufactured negro cloths during the last four years, has materially decreased, and the importers have not been able to sell any quantity of them at prices to cover cost, and the *retailers* say that they make a far greater profit on the American manufactured coarse cloth than on the British."

We shall proceed to make some remarks on the facts above given from the "Courier."

Mr. Huskisson, president of the board of trade, when justifying the treaty with Prussia—asked, "How could we successfully enter into competition with the *woollen manufacturers, &c. of the United States*, if any change be made in the shipping by which the raw material comes to this country?"

Must we be "brayed in a mortar" before we shall comprehend that British "free trade" doctrines are manufactured for *exportation*—as "negro cloths" were in Yorkshire, out of old clothes, and *glued* together to make them seem substantial?

But as to these cloths. The present *lowest* selling price given in the "Courier" is 50 cents per yard. By the tariff of 1824, all cloths costing less than 33½ cents per square yard in a foreign country, are deemed to have cost that sum, and charged with an *ad valorem* duty of 33½ per cent. on that valuation; and thus a yard of 7-8ths cloth costing, say 25 cents, (and woollen cloth costing less than that can hardly be worth the making up into garments), pays about 12½ cents per running yard duty—say that freight and charges brings it up to 40 cents; and yet, though the lowest price is 50 cents, the im-

porters have not been able to "cover cost" upon it, though having an apparent profit of 25 per cent, and whole amount imported last year was only in the pitiful sum of \$112,944. There must be some *reason* for these things—they cannot happen by chance. The reason is this—the establishment of the *minimum* at 33½ cents, excluded the Yorkshire cloths made out of old clothes and other flimsy materials, and encouraged the home manufacture,—so that the average value of such goods, which was 70 cents per yard in 1817, 1818 and 1819, has been reduced, for the last three years, to 60 cents—in a sum as equal to the *whole amount* of the duty levied on such goods, one seventh less in price than heretofore, though, as is stated, one fourth more valuable because of their quality. One factory in Massachusetts can annually make \$500,000 worth of these cloths, or four times as much as the whole importation, taking the average of 1825 and 1826. If the people of the south will look at these things, they must find that negro cloths, as well as cotton bagging, about which so much has been said, have been rendered *cheaper* because of the slight protection afforded to them. The planters of cotton are protected by a duty of 3 cents per lb.—by which they profit in the exclusion of the East India product, whenever our cotton advances to 16 or 17 cents per pound; for if at 18, the Bengal article, paying the duty, may be advantageously used for numerous purposes in our own mills. And the time will come when the duty upon raw cotton will probably be increased to 5 cents per pound, to shield our planters from the *cheaper* cultivation of Greece, Egypt, &c. which, being close to the great European markets, will have many advantages over our's, and not be subject to that uncertainty and hazard which has rendered so much service in *protecting* us against the influx of East India cotton in the *distance* of Surat and Calcutta from these markets, and the consequent difficulty of affording or receiving information of the production, demand, or price of the article.

We have shewn in its proper place, that the revenue from foreign commerce has handsomely increased in the last two or three years, and we fully believe that it would yet more rapidly increase, were all the foreign cloths now imported made at home. There is nothing paradoxical in this. The duties upon such goods would, of course, cease—but others would be introduced in greater quantities than at present, and more than supply the deficiency, because of increased means in the people to gratify their desires to possess costly articles.

Manufactures exceedingly advance the value of real property. We offer the following cases by way of examples—

The ground occupied by a certain manufacturing establishment on the Brandywine, in Delaware, pays 320 dollars in annual taxes to the state and county; not many years ago, only one dollar a year was paid on account of the same land; and not much more would be paid now, were that manufactory and the improvements caused by it, destroyed, and the *water power* lost. This particular establishment is far from being the most extensive on the stream spoken of.

Taunton is a little village in Massachusetts, in which extensive manufactories have recently been erected. The following extract from the newspaper published in that place will shew the immediate effects which have been produced:

"Real estate has advanced in the immediate villages and upon water privileges, nearly four fold within the last four or five years. From 500 to

1,000 dollars are now obtained for building lots in the best sites, having sixty or seventy feet front. Some of the town's land was sold the other day, for nearly 5,000 dollars, which five years ago would not have brought 1,200."

The Columbia, S. C. memorial of 1823, against the proposed tariff of, (and which was chiefly adopted in) 1824, asserted that "the diminution of the customs cannot, by any fair mode of calculation, be estimated at less than one half; leaving seven millions instead of fourteen. The remaining seven must therefore, be raised by direct tax." Well—the tariff law was passed—and the products of the customs have increased from 13 millions in 1821, and 17 millions in 1823, to 20 millions in 1825 and 23 millions in 1826. Further, the whole value of the importations in 1823, was 77 millions, but in 1825 after the tariff, 96 millions, and 85 millions in 1826—and a "direct tax" hath not been thought of by any body. What next?

IRON.

Iron and its manufactures imported in the treasury year 1826, were as follows:

Side arms and fire arms, other than rifles and muskets	\$11,207
Cutting-knives, scythes, sickles, reaping hooks, spades and shovels	81,457
Screws weighing 24 lbs. or upwards — called "wood screws"	959
Other articles not specified, (cutlery, ironmongery, &c.)	82,285
18,488 muskets	2,551,386
158 rifles	65,689
765,660 lbs. iron and steel wire	1,841
Tacks, brads and sprigs	50,401
230,996 lbs. nails, [probably all wrought]	4,135
34,426 lbs. spikes	23,739
413,766 lbs. chains and cables, and parts thereof	1,328
Mills cranks and mill irons	29,140
1,499 mill saws	61
46,680 lbs. anchors	6,076
407,344 lbs. anvils	2,502
Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths	24,560
1,432,976 lbs. castings	1,683
493,404 lbs. braziers rods	55,526
240 lbs. nails or spike rods slit	23,600
2,407,867 lbs. sheet and hoops	17
2,458 lbs. slit or rolled for bands	88,438
34,092 cwt. in pigs	3,946
88,741 cwt. bar and bolt; rolled	67,004
467,515 cwt. bar and bolt, hammered	223,259
86,625 cwt. steel	1,590,350
	384,325
	5,514,873

The preceding statement is offered to shew how nearly the domestic production reaches the home supply. In respect to many articles, the imports exhibit that our manufactures are nearly equal to the demand. The chief things in which we are deficient are side arms, and articles of ironmongery, including cutlery, iron and steel wire, sheet and hoops, hammered bar iron, and steel—and the manufacture of some of these is increasing. Wood screws, mill saws, anchors, &c. will not probably be required from abroad much longer—but hammered bar iron, steel, and the manufactures included in "other articles not specified," are large in amount, and the greater part of the whole may, and will, be made as cheaply in the U. States, if assured of protection against influxes of foreign production. The chief part, indeed, nearly the whole of the 5,514,873 dollars, paid for the iron imported, is paid to Great Britain, except on account of hammered bar iron, of which the value of 1,399,090 dollars was received in the last year from Sweden and

Russia, (three fourths from the former), the whole value of our exports to which countries were as follows:

	Domestic articles.	Foreign.	Total.
Sweden and Norway	\$126,034	88,489	214,523
Russia	11,044	163,604	174,648
	137,078	252,093	389,171

This official view of the trade which the U. States carries on with Sweden and Russia, should certainly induce us to attempt the whole manufacture of hammered bar iron for ourselves, and not remain dependent on those nations for so large a quantity of an indispensable article, seeing that they take so little from us in return. To "buy cheap and sell dear," is a favorite saying with certain economists—but how buy at all unless we can sell? Why buy, when we can make as cheaply for ourselves?

The following particulars are authentic and interesting, and many others of like character will be met with in different parts of this appendix.

There are in Centre county, Pennsylvania, 7 blast furnaces, capable of producing 8,600 tons, and actually producing 7,400, and employing 275 hands; and 9 forges, capable of producing 2,400 tons, and actually producing 2,050 tons, and employing 230 hands. The annual value of these manufactures is as follows—

7,400 tons castings at \$30	\$222,000
2,050 do. bar iron 100	205,000

Employing 505 hands, nearly all able bodied men, and probably subsisting at least 2,000 persons.

There are also three rolling mills in this county, but the proceeds of them are not stated; and a manufactory of "wood-screws," at which was made last year 10,700 gross. A specimen exhibited to the convention shewed them to be of the first quality, and the price was said to be low.

The furnaces of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, annually make about 6,000 tons.

Mr. Murray, of Clinton county, N. Y. stated in the convention, which met at Albany on the "woollens bill," &c. that Essex and Clinton counties, in that state, supplied 2,000 tons of bar iron, and were capable of making 6,000 tons; and that an investment of about \$100,000 in the iron business furnished employment that fed 600 mouths, consuming 5,000 bushels of grain, 400 barrels of pork, &c. the products of the farmers.

Rhode Island imports about 19,200 tons of cast and bar iron, annually, from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The site of Mount Penn furnace, near Reading, Pa. was a wilderness five months ago, and now from 20 to 25 tons of pig metal are made weekly, giving value to that which was valueless, and employing many persons in a new business.

The iron manufactures of Maryland are extensive. Gen. Ridgley's works near Baltimore are well known because of the superior article which they supply. Ore abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore.

Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, all abound in iron ore, and have large manufactories of it. Ore is also plenty in several other states, and is manufactured in them.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron ore are found in Kentucky—there are 7 or 8 furnaces and about 15 forges in operation in this state. The primary markets, after supplies of the neighborhood, are at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

As much machinery is exported from as is imported into the U. States. In the manufacture of steam engines, from 150 horse power, or upwards, if required, to the most delicate adjustment of a spindle or power-loom, we rival, if we do not excel, any other people, and our artists work as cheap as any. Much of the most approved machinery used in some of

our factories is also of American invention, and improvements are made upon nearly all the models imported. We are independent of foreign workmen for these things; and can give as much knowledge as we receive, in cotton and woollen, and other machinery.

The engine of 100 horse power, built in Pittsburg, and used to raise water to supply the summit level of the Union canal, cost, with its iron pumps and machinery only \$5 000. It is capable of raising 650,000 cubic feet of water 94 feet, in 24 hours.

Among other manufactures of iron, we may notice one of mill-saws, at Philadelphia, of such superior quality and moderate price, as already nearly to have prohibited the importation from Europe.

One furnace at Barrington, requires 1,200 bushels coal daily, to keep it in operation, and nearly five tons of pig iron are made every day—100 hands are employed. The "Sterling Company," in the city of New-York, at a late date, employed 300 workmen, assisted by three steam engines, and working up five tons of iron per day, besides large quantities of copper, brass, &c. Anchors, chain cables, steam engines and other machinery were made here.

In Lincoln county, North Carolina, there are four furnaces and ten forges, which, in 1823, made about 900 tons of bar iron, and 200 tons castings. There are also extensive works in Stokes and Surry counties. It is every way sound policy in the people of the southern states to establish and encourage manufactures for themselves. We have no local views on this subject. It will, besides, increase the exchanges between the states and promote domestic competition, for the common benefit of all consumers.

At Taunton, Mass. 1,200 tons of nails are made annually, and 300 tons of plates, hoops and machinery. At Pittsburg, there are seven rolling and slitting mills, eight air foundries, six steam engine factories, one wire factory, &c. Some of these are very large establishments; one of them has two engines of 100 and 120 horse power!

A rolling mill on Esopus creek, New-York, is fitted to manufacture 200 tons of iron weekly.

In Morris county, New Jersey, there are seven rich iron mines, several furnaces, two rolling and slitting mills and about thirty forges. The ore of some of these mines has all the desirable qualities of the Swedish, and when the Morris canal is made, will be worked very extensively.

Iron abounds in the north of Ohio. It is stated as probable that 1,000 tons of pig iron were forwarded to New York, via the Erie canal during the past season, from Painesville, where the ore is said to be so accessible as to cost at the works no more than 150 cents per ton. Three furnaces were at work, and three others, with as many forges, were building some time ago.

The manufacture of steam engines is a very large and rapidly increasing business. Many mechanics begin to use those of one or two horse power—the cost of which is a trifle. The cotton and rice planters will soon have them to clean their cotton and rice, and there will be thousands of them scattered through our country in a very few years. Much printing will be performed by steam power.

We have no means by which to arrive at the certain value of the iron manufactures of the United States. Some of the items were thus given in the returns of the marshals for 1810—

Products of furnaces	\$2,981,277
bloomeries	226,034
forges	2,874,063
trip hammers	327,898
rolling and slitting mills	1,215,946
naileries	2,478,139
gun-smiths	593,993
steel furnaces	144,736

The aggregate values, as stated in 1810, were probably one half short of the real values at that time. The returns of 1820 are so defective as to be useless for any general purpose, and were rightfully suppressed.

The following remarks from a late British paper are interesting—

There is not one branch of exports from this country, which has not been seriously reduced during the last three years, with the exception of iron and steel. The increased exportation of the raw material, has long been known to the manufacturers of Sheffield, and believed by many to have been very injurious to the trade of the town. This opinion will be rather confirmed, than otherwise, by an examination of certain returns that were made to parliament, during the last session, in which it appears, that the exports of iron and steel, during the three years ending January, 1827, had increased from 851,578l. sterling, to 1,107,724l; while manufactured hardware and cutlery, during the same period, had diminished from 214,000 cwt. to 192,000 cwt. An increased exportation of iron and steel, to the amount of upwards of 250,000l. sterling, in the short time of three years, affords a strong evidence of a disposition on the part of foreign nations to engage in the manufacture of cutlery and hardware—*Sheffield Courier*.

[For some further remarks on iron, as connected with the internal trade, see that head, in the preceding pages.]

COTTON.

The cotton manufacture in the United States has advanced with irresistible energy, being protected by the national government, to the incalculable advantage of all parties—planters, manufacturers and farmers; the first, in supplying the material—and the last feeding the people employed in making cloth, &c. In 1808, there were only about 8,000 spindles—all in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, and not more than 300,000 lbs. of cotton were used in them. In the present year the mills will use about 70,000,000 lbs. and before 1830, upwards of one hundred millions, unless some suicidal policy should be adopted by congress. What a market is thus created!

"The goods made by our own mills are the cheapest and best in the world. They have driven like British goods out of every market accessible to us as to them, though our great rival has attempted to counterfeit our goods, in numerous instances, to deceive the people of Mexico and South America. Some small parcels of our goods have been smuggled into England, by way of experiment, and were sold at a good profit. A thousand bales were exported from Baltimore to foreign places in one week of the last month of (August);* Large quantities are shipped to the Me-

*These bales contain about 700 yards—the average value may be put down at 75 dollars, and the raw cotton required for the manufacture, at 200 lbs. Let us see the result of this ordinary operation.

1,000 bales at 75 dollars,	\$75,000
Deduct the value of 200,000 lbs of cotton at 10 cents	20,000
	\$55,000

Leaving 55,000 dollars actual profit on domestic labor, or for capital employed—and a clear gain to that amount to the country, as not one cent's worth less of value would have been exported had these goods never been made; and there is a considerable difference on account of freight, because of the longer voyages of the vessels carrying out the goods.

It is probable that about 3,000 bales of cottons have been exported from Baltimore since the first of April

diterranean, and many bales have been sent to *Canton*! They would drive the like British or India goods out of *Calcutta*, were their importation thereat liberally allowed! There is nothing more than sober truth in these statements—but how wonderful are the changes that have taken place!

The following amount of the foreign exportation of domestic goods from the port of New York, published in the "*Statesman*," is highly interesting: In 1824 the shipments from New York to foreign ports, were 763 packages.

1825	1630	do
1826	1757	do
1827 viz 8 months preceding Aug. 31,	2077	do.

"Should the shipments of the remaining four months of 1827 keep pace with the previous part of the year, they will amount to 3,125 packages—about 500,000 dollars value, and from a single port, be it remembered. The kind of goods exported, it should also be remembered, are those that have been protected by government. The finer goods we do not export, nor even manufacture our own supplies."

It is supposed that about 4 or 4½ pounds of raw cotton, is the average daily amount used for each person employed in our cotton mills, the weavers not being counted. The bale of cotton, some weighing much more and some less, may be generally taken as a quantity representing nearly 400 lbs.

Much cotton printing is doing at several places. Taunton, Mass. and Dover, N. H. are among the most famous—at the first named, 2,000 pieces are printed weekly, and the quantity is increasing; much also is printed at the Warren factory, near Baltimore, at which to between 900 and 1,000 persons are subsisted. These prints are all of coarse cottons; but the finer fabrics will be made, and sold cheaper than at present, if the *minimum* is advanced as suggested. Great preparations are making to extend this business.

625,000 lbs of cotton are annually manufactured in Oneida county, N. Y. The product of labor employed in the manufactories is estimated at 300,000 dollars a year. There are many other besides those of cotton; but not much is doing in the woollen business.

In 1784 an American vessel was seized by the officers of the customs at Liverpool, for having on board eight bales of cotton, supposed not to be of the growth of the United States.

Large quantities of American manufactured cotton goods are exported from New York to Canada, and the people are supplied with cottons cheaper than they can import them from England, the import duty of 15 per cent. being honestly paid.

During the year ending on the 1st October, 1827, there was exported from Petersburg, Va. 36,780 bales of cotton—to wit, 16,094 coastwise and 20,686 to foreign places. Some part of this quantity was the product of North Carolina—but not a bale of Virginia cotton was exported a little while ago.

Cotton is cultivated in Indiana and Illinois, but not extensively. Its quality is said to equal that of Tennessee. Its manufacture has commenced.

Fifteen thousand yards of cotton cloth are wove daily at Lowell, Mass.

Greece, with the islands, emancipated and under a settled government, is capable of supplying cotton, perhaps, nearly equal to the usual production of the United States, and at a much lower rate, because of the more moderate cost of labor. The quality also, is excellent. Large quantities were heretofore ma-

nufactured in, as well as exported from Greece. British supplies were drawn from the Levant, assisted by some from the West Indies, previous to 1790.

It is asserted that the crop of cotton in the United States exceeded 900,000 bales in 1826,* and the present year's crop, (without accident) it is supposed will amount to 1,000,000! If the price shall yet further fall, tho' it does not appear to yield the planter an average of more than 8 cents, let not the tariff be blamed for it! The more we export of this great commodity, the less it generally brings us, as may be seen by a reference to the large table of exports and imports in a previous page. The year's crop being usually successful, and the quantity a million of bales, we fear that not more than six cents can be realized for it. The increase goes far beyond the increasing demand. Much is said in some of the cotton growing states about making bagging out of cotton, to reduce the excess, and because of the duty upon the imported article. The cost at Dundee of foreign bagging is about 14 cents; the duty is 3½ cents per square yard, equal to 4½ cents per running yard, or only at the rate of per 33 cent. an amount moderate enough for "protection." The Natchez "*Ariel*," speaking of the complaints against the present high price of bagging, because of the failure of the hemp crops in Kentucky last year, observes—"We have seen the article bring 50 cents per yard, when there was no tariff, and again 15 cents after the first duty was imposed. It must also be recollected, that the bagging now made in Kentucky, is fully 10 cents per yard better than it was in the years previous to 1820 or '21.

"We have a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton, and the same on sugar, and have not the growers of hemp and wool a fair claim to the same encouragement."

Cotton bagging, of domestic manufacture, though protected by a duty of only 25 per cent. finds its way to most of the cotton growing states from Kentucky. A writer in the Charleston Courier, (of the 9th Oct. 1827), says that one house in that city sold 2,000 pieces in a single month of the season for using it, and at a lower price than the foreign. The bale rope used is chiefly of Kentucky hemp, being cheaper at the places of its production than the Russian at Riga. After all that has been said—the volumes of words that have been uttered on this subject, no *proof* has been offered that the price of cotton bagging has been advanced one mill per yard because of the duty levied by the tariff of 1824. Indeed, the increase of duty, if really any, except to assure the payment of that which was assessed by the old *revenue* tariff, is so small on the yard, as to require a nice calculation to discover the operation of it.—The debates in congress in 1789, 1790, &c. shew that the duty on cotton was levied to encourage the domestic production of it.

We see it stated by another writer in the "*Courier*" opposed to the preceding, that it takes five yards of cotton bagging and 3 lbs. of cordage, for each bale of cotton, the whole duty or tax upon which is 37 cents. Of this amount, not more than 8 cents, at the utmost, can be pretended as having been levied for *protection*, by the tariff of 1824. So that a cotton planter, if able to prove that the price of cotton bagging and rope has been enhanced in consequence, may pay the *fiftieth* part of a cent per pound upon his cotton, to meet the protection intended to have been afforded

*The receipt at New Orleans of the crop of 1826, up to the 1st September last, was 336,000 bales, 85,000 more than in the preceding year, though in that, because of the high price, every pound was pushed to market.

last, to countries beyond Cape Horn, besides many have been sent to Mexico, Brazil, &c.

in the duty of *three cents* per lb. on the staple, if imported. And this duty has not always been "nominal"—though we should deeply regret that it ever should be, generally, real. See the statements below on this subject.

The fact, we believe is, that the duty upon cotton bagging has had an active tendency to reduce the price of the article. In 1821 and 1822, its average price, we very well know, exceeded 40 cents per yard; in 1823, in consequence of its increased manufacture in Kentucky, it fell to less than 30 cents—ranging from 27 to 30, and, as above stated, has been as low as 15 since the act of 1824. The present price is about 26 cents; and, as it weighs more than 1½ lb. to the yard, the price of cotton being 10 cents, the planter loses 10 cents a yard on the bagging which he uses—but were the price of cotton 18 cents, he would make money on the bagging, which is sold as the cotton; and, as the average price of cotton for the last 13 years has exceeded that sum, the planters have had their bagging for nothing.

The writer of these things was almost abused because that, in March, 1818, he ventured to say, that the time was not far distant when cotton, then worth 22 cents per pound, would be sold for 8 or 10 cents per pound. But he then believed what every one who thought of the increasing production should have anticipated, the present state of affairs, and now the average price received by the planters is less than 8 cents; and he thinks that it could not exceed *seven*, but because of the domestic manufacture of it. Those who were affronted with the prediction of 1813, will, perhaps, also reject this supposition. They will rather trust the bubble speculation, than yield assent to the soberness of reason; and think him an enemy, as in 1813, for precautioning them against evils to come. But he tells them again—that, shall a pacification of Greece be effected under the "protection" of Great Britain, the British market will rapidly decline; that New Holland, &c. will soon furnish large supplies of an excellent quality; and that the disposition of the British to encourage the growth of cotton in their own colonies is manifested by the fact, that from them it is received *free of duty*, while ours pays a *six per cent.* duty. Not one pound of our cotton is received out of *favor*. If the British have excluded our bread, why receive our cotton, if it is possible for them to do without it? France, also, will rather deal with the Greeks than with us, and the country being relieved of the Turks, thousands of Frenchmen will emigrate to it.

The following estimates of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain, are copied from the *Edinburg Review*. They are not of very recent date, and do not shew the present extent of the business; but are interesting as exhibiting its *parts*.

Total value of every description of cotton goods annually manufactured in G. Britain, 136,000,000

Raw material 130,000,000
lbs. at 1s. 4½ per lb. 19,000,000

Wages of 750,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c. at 120 a year each 15,000,000

Wages of 133,000 engineers, machine makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. 130 a year each 4,000,000

Profits of the manufacturer, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the machinery, coals, &c. 8,000,000

136,000,000

The capital employed may be estimated as follows:

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material, 19,000,000
Capital employed in payment of wages 19,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand looms, work shops, warehouses, &c 37,000,000
165,000,000

The history of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain is exceedingly interesting, but, except in its dates and amounts, it belongs to some other compilation than this. James Hargraves made the first spinning jenny of 8 threads in 1767—now one small girl will attend from 80 to 120 spindles. Hargraves died in a work-house, persecuted by the workmen, and defrauded by the employers. After Hargraves came Arkwright, with the spinning frame; next Crompton with the mule jenny, by which a man at Manchester in 1792 spun a thread 133 miles long out of one pound of cotton! Cartwright took out his patent for the power loom in 1787, but it did not get it to much use for several years—and now about 45,000 are at work in Great Britain, on cotton only: Cotton yarn, No. 100, sold for 36s. and now sells at from 3 to 4s. per lb.

From 1771 to 1775 the average annual import of cotton was only 4,764,589 lbs.—thence till 1785, 7,470,845; in 1800, 56 millions; 1820, 144 millions; in 1825, 228 millions. The last amount is greatly increasing in the present year.

The whole number of persons dependent on the cotton manufacture for support is about 1,100,000—of whom 150,000 were probably men.

An apparently later account than the preceding, places the whole present British manufacture of cotton at the value of 54 millions of pounds sterling, or 250 millions of dollars, and, as employing more than 1,500,000 persons

The foregoing is useful in shewing how easily this manufacture is extended. In 1808, our own mills used only about 300,000 lbs cotton; in 1815, 27,000,000 lbs. and employing 100,000 persons; and in the last year it was thought they consumed about 55,000,000; and which, in the present, will amount to not much less than 70 millions of pounds. If this quantity be consumed, the home market to the planters, at 10 cents per pound, is 7 millions of dollars. A comfortable sum placed beyond the reach of foreign regulation, and which a "shutting of the ports," as they are shut in respect to flour, would powerfully increase. Surely, these things are worthy of consideration, and may not be "run down" by declamations against "the tariff," seeing that the consumer pays from 50 to 50 per cent. less for goods, than he paid before our cotton manufactures were established.

The following paper, drawn up by a gentleman possessing the most ample means of information, was read in the convention by Mr. Ingersoll:—

*Speaking of this frame, the *Edinburg Review* says—"It has opened a new and boundless field of employment, and conferred infinitely more real benefit on his native country than she could have derived from the absolute dominion of Mexico and Peru, and has been universally productive of wealth and employment."

Whitney's cotton gin has hardly been of less importance, generally, than Arkwright's machinery. Without the first, or something like it, the present supply of cotton could hardly have been obtained.

"The United States, do at this moment, manufacture, to the great benefit of the nation at large, coarse cotton goods; the people employed are in great numbers, and the capital is very considerable; a similar advantage, and of no less importance, can be obtained, if printed and coloured cotton goods were to receive from congress a protection, which they have not at this moment.—By the present tariff, cotton manufactures, of every description, pay 7 1-2 cents per square yard; that is to say, that the white goods pay 7 1-2 cents, and the printed and colored no more per square yard, of course the work for printing, staining and colouring, which by itself forms an independent branch of manufacture, is not protected at all; a small duty of less than 3 cents on the running yard, or not less than 5 the square yard, is absolutely necessary, if we wish to implant it in the country.

"To obtain with success this duty, I would recommend that the law of congress would simply enact that, in addition to the present duty on cotton goods, 3 or 5 cents, should be added on printed or colored cotton goods.

"The following calculations will show the advantage to the nation at large, of encouraging the manufacture of printed and colored cotton goods

"We received from England in the treasury years of 1825 and 1826, \$11,583,144 of these goods, say for one year \$5,791,572; out of this amount three fourths at least of those goods are printed calicoes for ladies dresses, bed and window curtains, say \$4,343,679, the raw material of which costs only \$37,530 dollars, the difference being 3,806,149, which we pay to the working people of England to make those goods, although we can make them with as much to our advantage as we have done for the coarse cotton goods, for three years past

I have advanced that we might have saved 3,806,149 dollars a year, if we had manufactured the printed goods we have imported from England—my proof is this:

"The average weight of calicoes is 4 lb. a piece of 28 yards; the average price is four dollars a piece.

To invest 4,343,679 dollars in England in calicoes, it will give you 1,085,920 pieces; each piece will take 4½ lbs. of cotton wool, say, 4,886,640 lbs. at 11 cents, or \$537,530, which, deducted from the cost, will leave \$3,806,149 saved to this country in calicoes alone—and dolls. 1,268,718 saved also on colored goods, supposing the same result.

"In this calculation we have taken for a basis our imports of printed and colored cotton goods from England only: the importation from other parts of Europe are about half those from England.

"By encouraging the manufacture of printed and colored goods, we would increase the consumption of cotton by 6,515,500 lbs. or about 21,100 bales. It would employ constantly at least from 15,000 to 20,000 people; it would take a large amount in building, machinery, &c. not less than six or seven millions of dollars, for the benefit of all mechanics, as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, mill-wrights, reed makers, &c. it would give value to real property; and would employ a great many of our youths, at this moment much embarrassed."

The following items are particularly addressed to the consideration of the cotton planters. If we have not exceedingly mistaken the facts, they are of overwhelming importance to this great interest of our country. We request that attention may be paid to the *dates*.

For six years previous to 1816 the average importation of East India cotton into Great Britain, was 84,148 bales.

But in 1816, the price of our uplands having advanced to 28 cents, 117,000 bales of E. India cot-

ton were imported in 1817; and the price rising to 32 cents, the quantity was increased to 247,604 bales in 1818! This caused a sudden fall of 7½ cents per lb. in the price of our cotton in January 1819, and it further declined to 16 cents in 1820; and, ranging between 10½ and 15½ cents in 1821, '22, '23 and '24, the importation of East India cotton was only 60 484 bales in 1825—leaving a stock on hand of 81,450 on the 1st Jan. 1826.

During the last bubble, on the arrival of the news at Calcutta, of the high price of cotton in England, a large ship, on the point of sailing for Canton with cotton, was sent to Liverpool—when she arrived the bubble had burst, and the owners of the ship and cargo lost 40,000 pounds sterling, compared with what would have been a fair result had the vessel proceeded as originally destined! And in these fluctuations, though so destructive in their effects, is one of the great causes why very large importations of East India are no offender made, to add to the difficulties of the American planters, and react the ruin that followed the imports of 1818. In the long period required to send out advices and receive cargoes, the price of cotton may easily decline 50 per cent. And it is only when the price is pretty good, that great quantities of Bengal and Surat cotton are desired

But—when our cotton is worth 18 cents per lb. our own manufacturers can afford to pay three cents per lb. duty on the East India article, and use it to advantage. That is, at all those mills whose machinery is fitted to the spinning of it. The writer of this has seen a large parcel of it in one of our mills, and the proprietor told him it was, (at that time), cheaper than the domestic product.

The chief part of the coarse cotton goods which Great Britain had exported to the United States, and to Mexico and South America, were made out of East India cotton. We have seen several specimens of those sent to Rio Janeiro, &c. marked and stamped, or put up as American goods, the material of which, as decided by practical men, was East Indian. And when an article, in its first cost, is only nine or ten cents per yard, one cent in the yard is a large profit. This is the difference between American and East India cotton. At Liverpool, on the 25th August last, the price of uplands was from 5 7d. to 7½d.—of East Indian 4½d. to 4¾d.; average difference 2d. or 4 cents per lb. or in the cost of material for one yard of cloth, one cent.

Now, when these facts are duly weighed, and it is considered that the domestic manufacture of cotton is from 150,000 to 175,000 bales, does it not appear entirely reasonable to suppose, that our home supply and foreign export of cotton goods, rivaling or surpassing the British and compelling them to improve the quality of theirs, must have effect to cause the consumption of 100 or 150,000 bales more* of our cotton than would be used, except on account of our vigorous and bold competition with the British manufacturers? It is not in the nature of things that positive proof of what is here suggested should be offered—but we leave it to the deliberate judgment of all parties, to determine whether there is not something like a moral certainty in our proposition. There is no manner of doubt resting upon our minds of its reality. And this great extra consumption is added to the security and rivalry of the home market, for the benefit of the planters. They will all see and know this in a few years; and then feel the importance of domestic manufactures.

* Unless the present low price be yet reduced, in not less than two cents per pound.

as the growers of grain and wool now regard them to be.

The circular letter of Cropper, Benson & Co. of Liverpool, of the 27th of September, 1822, on the progress and prospects of cotton planting in the United States, is, probably, in the hands of many of our readers. The whole is of deep interest—but we shall take only one or two of its parts.

They say—"The bale of cotton which the planter can only sell for 4*l*. 10*s*. cannot be delivered to the British manufacturer for less than 9*l*.; and when to this the expense of manufacturing is added, the whole cannot be conveyed back to the planter without an addition of fully 50 per cent. in duty and profit. Then we may fairly say, that, in exporting cotton and importing manufactured goods, the planter pays 100 per cent. on the wages paid in England, and he would gain an advantage to this extent if he manufactured them at home. Perhaps it will be said that wages are higher; let us examine this. The average produce of a slave's labor is 1½ bags of cotton, or 6*l*. 15*s*. being about 5*d*. per working day. Now we think we do not over rate the earnings of a whole family in our cotton manufacturing districts, if we take them at 5*s*. per week, reckoning the whole population, whether able to work or not. Five shillings per week is 10*d*. per day; yet the planter now gives 100 per cent. which makes 20*d*."

Let us partially apply the facts stated in this extract—British twist, No. 20, is now selling at 18*s*. for 10 lbs. say 40 cents per lb. and as good American twist for only 32 cents 3 mills per pound—a difference of nearly 20 per cent. in favor of this first manufacture of our article; and, admitting that nothing further is gained or lost by the cost of weaving it, this difference, itself, is equal to very nearly two cents per yard in all the goods made out of No. 20 cotton yarn.

Cropper & Benson also say—"Next to the manufacturing: the planters giving in some cases forty cents per yard for cotton bagging. This they might make themselves from cotton, as is done in the Brazils, with great advantage." (Now be it recollected that this letter was written in 1822, before the passage of the much abused act of 1824, which laid a specific duty upon cotton bagging; and when the price of cotton was only about 11 cents per pound).

With these remarks we submit whatever relates to cotton to the judgment of our readers—and whatever may be the present opinion of the planters upon the subject, we are assured that the time is at hand when they will esteem the domestic manufacture of this commodity, as the farmers do the *new* market which they have obtained in the eastern states, because of manufactures generally, which takes off 800,000 barrels of flour, and much more of their bread stuffs than all foreign nations or people consume. Without these consumptions, we repeat it, flour would be worth one dollar less per barrel than it is, and cotton from 1 to 2 cents less per pound. We appeal to the reason of our fellow citizens for the probability of these things.

For some other interesting particulars see "Internal trade."

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

It is believed that more than eighty, and, perhaps, one hundred millions of dollars, are vested in sheep and lands to feed them, and factories to make their wool into cloth, in the United States. The raising of sheep gives value to lands not suited to ordinary cultivation, and makes worn-out fields productive of

profit to the farmers, if wool fetches a reasonable price.

Such merino wool as sold at from 3 to 4 dollars per pound during the war, may be now bought at from 40 to 60 cents.

Some of the farmers near Northampton, Mass. says the Gazette, have engaged to "keep yearling wethers throughout the year, and shear them, for the wool growers, at 112½ cents per head. This is poor encouragement to the farmers."

Mr. Way, a dealer in wool, writes from Pittsburg, that, in 1826, he took in 50,000 lbs. weight of wool, at from 18 to 95 cents per lb but, in the present year, for that which he gave 18, he has only given 12½ to 13, and the fine quality, which brought 95, has been reduced to 50 cents per lb. He supposes that the stock of wool has very much increased, and that there is enough on hand to keep all the factories in full operation, without importations.

At a meeting of citizens of Washington county, Pa. attended by some of the most intelligent and best practical farmers in the world, it was stated, as is believed to be within bounds, when it "is asserted, that the grain growers are indebted to the wool growers, for ten cents on every bushel of wheat sold in that county this season." Because of a reduced supply of wheat and a greater demand for it.

By actual enumeration there were 161,000 sheep in Washington county, Pa. last year.

By strict examination of the consumption in 50 families in Washington county, Pa. who use no foreign woollens, or other cloths than what they make out of their own wool, it appears that 5 lbs. are required for each person, annually. And allowing 6 lbs. the whole supply of the home market would require nearly 70 millions of pounds the product of about 30,000,000 sheep. The ability to produce this quantity of wool and support 30 millions of sheep, cannot be questioned. At present; however, the people cannot afford to consume so much cloth as the wool of 30 millions of sheep would make; and they are, generally, compelled to do with less than is used by the well clothed and comfortable farmers of the county named.

At the last state census there were about 350,000 sheep in Dutchess county, N. Y. The present number is supposed to exceed 450,000. Many of the best breeds and finest fleeces. It is calculated that the farmers of this county in the past year, after supplying their families, had 500,000 lbs. of wool to sell, which at an average of 40 cents, produced them the sum of \$200,000—the household manufactures being estimated at 100,000 dollars more; and yet the sheep raised does not appear at all to interfere with the quantity of grain produced; indeed, rather to improve the capacity of the soil to yield more. Such seems to be the *practical* result in this county, as detailed in the Poughkeepsie Journal.

Three towns in Maine, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, and from 75 to 100 square miles of territory, wintered, last season, 11,531 sheep, producing 3 lbs. of wool each, and having 8,770 lambs this season. Some of these sheep are of the fine woolled breed. From various details, it is believed that the sheep last wintered in Maine amounted to between 800,000 and 1,000,000, and that the present stock is 1,300,000.

Mr. Davis, in his speech in the house of representatives, on the 31st Jan. last, estimated that the amount of wool worked up was 32,000,000 lbs. and that 3,200,000 yards of broad and 32,000,000 of narrow cloths were annually produced, and about 100,000 persons are directly or indirectly employed in this business. We gather his opinion also, that more than 100 millions of capital were vested in the growth and manufacture of wool; and he put down the sheep at fifteen millions.

The island of "Rhode Island," 14 miles long and less than 3 wide, has more than 30,000 sheep upon it. There are about 200,000 in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Many in the western parts of Virginia—one gentleman in Ohio county has more 3,000—he sold his crop of wool to Mr Rapp, at Economy, for 2,400 dollars. There are in the state of New York about four millions of sheep, between two and three millions in Pennsylvania, a million in Vermont, &c.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed), in the New England states, subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturists—together about 360,000 individuals. If this is thought extravagant, reduce the manufacturers one half, and throw them into the production of agricultural articles, and what would be the effect? A great market would be destroyed, and an already glutted one further over-loaded. Not one cent's worth of our farmers produce is prevented foreign exportation because of the factories. *The value made up by these, then, is a clear gain to the nation.*

The home-made negro cloths are cheaper and better than the British, and steadiness in the market is mainly desired for them. Each slave is supposed to be allowed six yards. One establishment at Canton, in Massachusetts, has made 600,000 yards annually, and is prepared to make 1,000,000—500 bales of coarse wool was received there from Smyrna, which had been paid for in domestic cottons exported.

A carpet manufactory, in Jersey City, (owned in New York), has a capital of 400,000 dollars, and employs 100 hands, making 2,500 yards weekly. The spinning and preparing the yarn employs another 100 persons.

Messrs. B. Wells & Co. at Steubenville have a flock of sheep amounting to about 6,500. The fabrics manufactured by them are equal to about 50 yards broad cloth daily—averaging 2 lbs. of wool to the yard, worth \$3 50. We have tabular statements of the purchases of wool for this factory for each of the years from 1820 to 1827, from which we take the following items—

In 1820, none of the 1st quality, 5,867 2nd quality, 5,097 7-8, &c. and total 38,202 lbs. unwashed wool.

In 1825, 3,841 lbs. 1st quality, 20,813 2nd quality, 25,086 7 8ths, and total 90,524 lbs. unwashed wool.

In 1826, 3,491 lbs. 1st quality, 13,682 2nd quality, 17,688 7-8ths, and total 69,673 lbs. part washed on the sheep.

In 1827, 2,566 lbs. 1st quality, 11,910 2nd quality, 17,408 7-8ths, and total 74,669 washed on the sheep.

The chief value of this statement is to shew the progress made in the growth of fine wools. No common wool has been purchased for the factory since 1822—all the sorts are becoming finer, and the finest improving.

The cotton and woollen cloths made in N. York, were valued last year, at from 15 to 18 millions of dollars.

A great deal has been said against even the lowest minimum [only 40 cents] proposed in the woollens bill that was before congress at its last session, and certain persons have represented that it would operate severely on the poor. They do not state that there is already a minimum at 33½ cents, and that in 1824, no less than 21 of the 24 members of the Pennsylvania delegation then present, voted to raise the minimum to eighty cents.

Many more yards of flannel are now manufactured in the United States than were imported a few years ago—according to the returns at the custom houses. In five towns in Massachusetts, within a space of 17 miles square, 2,100 persons are employed in making flannels, and operating on a capital of 950,000 dollars.

It is supposed that all the woollen goods imported into Boston in a year, would not fully laden one ship of 400 tons. But the neighboring manufacturers give employment to many thousand tons of shipping, transporting articles in and out, foreign and coastwise.

The woollen manufacture in Great Britain employs about 1,250,000 persons—and, after supplying the home demand, the export averages the value of more than six millions of pounds sterling—more than the average of all the exports of the United States, cotton excepted.

There are about 40 millions of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland, and the annual product of wool is estimated at 140 millions of pounds. We can easily feed 50 millions of sheep in the United States—and there is no doubt that we shall export millions of pounds of wool, raw or wrought, before many years. Our bread and meat must, in this way, obtain a market.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The product and manufacture of hides and skins is a very important part of the internal business of the United States, and employs more than 100,000 persons. In 1826, the cattle in N. York, amounted to 1,513,421, excluding those under a certain age; in Vermont, they are about 300,000; in 1810, in Pennsylvania, 612,998—the returns, no doubt, imperfect. Their probable aggregate in the union is 14,000,000. The manufactures of hides and skins, by the short returns of the marshals in 1810, were valued at \$17,935,477. The whole present value, including the increased values of the articles passing through the hands of different manufacturers and mechanics, cannot be estimated at a less sum than fifty millions of dollars, annually—which will appear moderate when divided among the whole people of the United States, and including the various purposes for which leather is used.

The value of leather, and of boots and shoes exported to foreign places, in 1826, was \$586,576. The value of shoes made at Newark, N. J. and sent south, is about \$300,000 a year. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are annually made at Lynn, Massachusetts—their value is about one million of dollars: 60,000 dollars are paid to women for binding and ornamenting them. In part of the supplies of the people, the Lynn fishermen, in the season, bring in daily, 6,000 lbs. of fish. About 5,000 persons are here supported by the manufacture of shoes.

Many tons of leather are annually forwarded from Baltimore, &c. to Boston and other parts east, for the manufacture of shoes.

There are 23 extensive tanneries in Greene county, N. Y. In 1826, they tanned about 155,000 sides of leather, worth 435,000 dollars. The expenditures within the county, in manufacturing the above quantity, have been estimated as follows:—

Freights of hides and leather,	\$ 7,780
Bark and wood,	32,680
Labor and board of workmen,	26,144
Cartage of hides and leather,	7,440
Annual repairs of the tanneries, lime and other materials,	7,500
	<hr/> 81,544

The above is paid out to many thousand individuals. The average cost of the twenty-three tanneries, may be estimated at \$5,500 each,

\$126,500 00
78,070 hides at 23 lb. each, at 15 cents
per lb. average cost in 1825,
268,434 15
Brought over the expenditures connected with the manufacturing,
81,544 00

Capital and expenditures,	476,478 15
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In 1790, the duty on leather was 7 1-2 per cent.; it was advanced to 15 per cent. in 1798, and to 17 1-2 per cent. in 1804; to 32 1-2 per cent. in 1812; after the war it was reduced to 30 per cent.

The product of hides and skins and the manufactures of them, is of greater amount than the whole value of exports of domestic articles.

TOBACCO.

It is confidently believed that the tobacco consumed in the United States is larger than that which is used in Great Britain and Ireland; and this may be easily supposed when our people obtain it, manufactured, for from 10 to 25 cents per pound, or less or more, according to the quality, and the duty upon it in Great Britain is 66 cents (\$s) per pound, though the price of the best tobacco at Liverpool, exclusive of duty, may not exceed 4d. per pound.* The intelligent merchants at Liverpool, who make up those useful and very generally accurate statements of imports, exports, consumption and stock on hand, which they annually forward to their friends in the U. S. estimate the British consumption of tobacco at 14,000 hhds. less than one sixth of our average crop—the home consumption being added to the export, to shew the real amount.

LEAD.

The lead mines belonging to the United States in Missouri, during the last year, yielded 1,738,427 lbs. of lead; and the other mines worked in the same state are estimated to have produced about 8,000,000 more; the whole employed about 2,000 persons as miners and laborers. The public mines in Illinois, during the year, yielded 2,416,356 lbs. of mineral, out of which 1,042,288 lbs. of lead were made, the minerals raised being equal to the making of about 1,300,000 lbs. more. The actual miners and laborers in Illinois averaged about 250 men. The whole quantity raised, during the year which ended on the 30th Sept. last, may be estimated at more than fourteen millions of pounds. The supply may more than equal almost any demand. The mines are very extensive, and may be said to be inexhaustible.

The shot-tower company, at Baltimore, make 400 tons of shot annually, worth about 60,000 dollars. Much is manufactured in the west, and at Philadelphia, and other places. Only 93,945 lbs. of shot worth 4,801 dollars, were imported last year.

There are rich mines of lead in Illinois and Missouri, besides these at present worked—also in Virginia, New Hampshire, &c.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR, &c.

An acre of ground, well tended, yields 1,200 lbs. sugar, besides molasses. Gen. Hampton's crop was valued at 100,000 dollars. A French planter in Attakapas, with 7 hands only, sold his crop for 2,500 dollars. The molasses, it is said, will pay the plantation expenses, and leave the sugar net profit!

Some sugar arrived in Baltimore a few days ago, made in Gadsden county, Florida, which was a wilderness three years since. It is of the best quality. Of this it is also said that an acre of land, which will produce a moderate crop of Indian corn, will yield cane enough to make a hoghead, and that the molasses will pay the actual cost of cultivation.

The "Louisiana Advertiser," of November last, had the following paragraph—"We are informed, by a gentleman of respectability who has lately visited the parish of Iberville, that col. Joseph Erwin, who had prepared to extend, very considerably, the cul-

tivation of the ribbon cane, but had lately become rather sceptical on the subject, determined to make a trial of its productiveness, and caused *two acres* to be measured and manufactured, which produced *seven hogheads, weighing upwards of twelve hundred pounds each.* Our informant was not on the spot, but received his information from a person of respectability who was present."

If this fact is fairly represented, the duty upon sugar acted as a *bounty* of 126 dollars on the products of one acre of land!

Sugar has been cultivated in Georgia, and is said, at 10 cents per lb. to be as valuable to the planter as cotton at 25 cents—and that the usual product of an acre of cane is from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of sugar: that the plant does not bear seed in that state, but the roots live several years and afford as many crops. It is cultivated like corn, and the blades and tops afford good fodder. The climate, however, has prevented much dependence on this crop in Georgia, as yet.

A stalk of cane was exhibited at Natchez, 9 feet long, 5 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighing 9 lbs. It was of the "Otaheite species."

Mr. Darby, in his work on Louisiana, says that there are 250,000 acres of land fitted for raising the cane, in that state. This is a short estimate, judging from the recent wide-spreading of the cultivation of sugar. It seems agreed that an acre of land, well managed, will yield 1,200 lbs.—say 1,000. The 250,000 acres at that rate, *might* yield 250 millions of pounds! There is no doubt of the *capacity* of the Louisiana lands, only, to supply all the United States with sugar.

[For some further remarks on sugar and its effects upon commerce, interior and exterior, &c. see the article on "Internal trade, or commerce between the several states."]

LINEN MANUFACTURE.

To the president and delegates of the convention assembled at Harrisburg:

GENTLEMEN:—

The president and directors of "The Linen Company," in the city of New York, participating with your body in the zeal which the propitious results of the "American system" have inspired, beg leave, most respectfully, to invite your attention to an agricultural and manufacturing interest, the future prosperity of which appears to us to depend on the same course of national policy, which it is the object of your body to impress upon the national councils, in regard to the "woollen manufacture."

The subject to which we allude—the cultivation and manufacture of flax, is one in which, probably, every part of the country represented in your convention, has an equal interest. We trust that no further apology will be needed, for presenting to your consideration this hitherto neglected branch of our national industry and resources.

We are aware that the immediate subject proposed for your deliberations, is the "woollen manufacture." But as the permanent interest of all the different branches of manufacturing pursuit, must be considered as involved in those struggles which are yet to be encountered, we have deemed the "Linen Manufacture" with the dawn that a recent invention has shed upon its prospects, an object which could not fail to attract your favorable regard, and to command your cordial wishes and co-operation.

It cannot escape the notice of the most indifferent observer, that while our cotton and woollen manufactures have been extending, until the former have become an important article of exportation, and the latter only wait the same efficient protection to become so—during all this period the cultivation and manufacture of flax have remained nearly stationary. If it enquired why this is so? we shall find it difficult to give any other answer than the mortifying one, that it has been taken for granted that our countrymen are only capable of raising and not of manufacturing flax. Our soil and climate—our habits and wants, point to this article as one of the great

*A Liverpool price current of July 16, gives *four pence* as the highest price obtained for tobacco, at that time.

leading staples of our agriculture. The neglect and partial abandonment of its cultivation cannot be imputed to any fault of our soil or our skies. It can be traced only to the want of a steady manufacturing home demand.—Millions of acres in the northern, western and middle states, which in the present state of our agricultural market cannot be otherwise profitably cultivated, might be employed to the greatest advantage in raising flax, if the linen manufacture had kept pace with the increase of population and the natural increase of demand.

If then, this essential agricultural interest has been so long suffered to languish that it has almost ceased to excite attention, how it is to be revived and invigorated but by creating a manufacturing demand at home? From foreign markets, nothing is to be expected. We need hardly enquire, then, how this manufacturing demand itself is to be created? Experience and daily observation have long ago furnished the answer. It can be done only by adopting the same enlightened and vigorous policy which has sustained the home cotton manufacture until the demand has reached to nearly, if not quite, *two hundred thousand bales!* At present, the duty on coarse cottons is equal to about 6½ cents per yard; and the consequence has been that the same fabric which when imported, cost more than 20 cents per yard, is now sold for 8 or 10 cents. The same protection bestowed on the linen manufacture, would not fail to produce the same beneficial results in a degree, even without the aid of the machinery of which we have recently been so fortunate as to possess ourselves. For if it should be urged against our views, that our cotton manufactures are indebted to the use of machinery for their success, we answer that the foreign manufacturer has the same advantage of machinery, and the additional advantage of cheaper labor. So with regard to the "linen manufacture." The foreign manufacturer has no advantage of machinery over the home manufacturer. The same facilities are in our power which they enjoy; and the neglect and delay of this branch of our agricultural and manufacturing interests, are to be traced to the want of a vigorous governmental stimulus and protection. That protection has, hitherto, scarcely been attempted.

Until 1824, the duty on imported linens, was only 15 per cent.; at present, it is fixed at 25. But to counteract and neutralize the effect of this duty, the British government has allowed a bounty on the exportation of linens of from a penny sterling to a penny half-penny a yard. This, on the cheaper and coarser fabrics, is almost equal to our 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. On those fabrics, therefore, which would be naturally first attempted, the protection is merely nominal. With such obstacles to encounter at the outset, how is it possible for the linen manufacturer to offer a market to the former for his flax? The industry of the one, can only be called into action by the demand of the other. The husbandman may plough and sow; but unless the manufacturer can afford to purchase his flax, that crop, at least, will be left to perish neglected in his fields.

If, therefore, the linen manufacture presented only the same prospect to us that it has done hitherto; if we had to compete with the foreign manufacturer under the shadow of protection only which is now afforded us; if we remained subject to all the disadvantages of dearer labor and less experience in the manufacture; it may readily be imagined that we should be content to wait for a different state of things before we ventured to embark in the manufacture of linen, upon the scale which this company have now commenced. But we have the satisfaction of informing your body, that we have recently obtained the long-sought desideratum of a *flax spinning machine*—simple in its construction and easy of management, which was invented about a year since by two citizens of the western part of this state, and the successful application of which has been tested by the fullest and most satisfactory experiments that could be made on models of the machine. We have, besides, the fullest assurances from the skillful and disinterested machineists, who have examined its principles and witnessed its performance, that its success is certain. This company has accordingly embarked its funds in the purchase of the patent right and in the erection of machinery, upon an extensive scale, which will go into active operation in the

course of a few weeks. With the aid of this machinery and the protecting hand of government, we entertain the highest confidence that we shall, in one year, be able to insure a steady and extensive market for the flax that is now raised, and to give an impulse to this neglected branch of our resources, which will produce the most auspicious results upon the national industry and prosperity.

We are fully persuaded that with the aid of a protecting duty to sustain and encourage the first attempt at this manufacture, the prices of coarse linens may very shortly be as much reduced below their present prices, as those of coarse cotton fabrics have been, by the same means, reduced below their former prices. Nor is the benefit to be derived by the former, from the demand for the raw material, confined to any narrow territory or any sectional limits. Flax may be raised, in great abundance, in almost every part of the United States. Wherever the manufacture may be established and hands procured, the raw material may be readily produced in its neighborhood. There is nothing to forbid the firm establishment of this important manufacture immediately, with the aid of the machinery which we have already tested, and the protection to which we deem our efforts entitled.

Having stated to you these views and anticipations on the subject, we have no apprehension that your body will regard our enterprise with a doubtful or timid eye. In fact, we cannot help flattering ourselves, that you will see in it an interest so nearly allied to the one immediately under your consideration, that you will welcome it as adding a new stream to the current of public opinion, now running, with a broader and deeper channel every day, in favor of the "American system." Among all the branches of domestic industry, there is a common and natural bond of union, and they can only hope for support and friendship from each other. From the enemies of the whole "system" whether open or disguised, we have nothing to expect but hostility, open and violent, or secret and veiled with plausible professions. Every new interest adds strength to the manufacturing community, and creates new ties between it and the agricultural population.

Finally, we would most respectfully ask the attention of your body to this subject; and if, upon examination it shall be found that we have correctly stated the causes of the total neglect and decay of this branch of our industry and suggested the remedy which can alone establish it on a firm and durable basis, we presume that your body will have no hesitation in recommending a similar course of policy in regard to it, to that which has been so eminently successful in the instance of the cotton manufacture. That a *minimum valuation duty* of the same ratio as that established by the present tariff on coarse cottons should be extended to the same description of *linen fabrics*, is the measure for which we solicit your co-operation. Confident that the time has arrived, when the permanent interests of the country may be boldly pursued; when it is no longer necessary to keep terms with a policy which would make us perpetual tributaries to foreign industry, we are equally confident that this branch of our national industry and resources will receive your undivided countenance and support.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By order, &c.

GEO. F. HOPKINS,

President of the Linen Company.

T. B. WAKEMAN, Secretary.

CONSTITUTIONAL, &c.,

"Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs—first burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next, such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties light at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open.

"Such duties, having the effect or indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these states, where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent for his wares, free of duty, may insure him the highest profit from his skill and industry. The oppressions of our

agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures and population at home." JEFFERSON.

"If Europe will not take from us the products of our soil, upon terms consistent with our interests, the natural remedy is to contract, as fast as possible, our wants of her.

"Though it were true, that the immediate and certain effect of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics, was an increase of price, it is universally true, that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. *When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper.* Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded, and accordingly seldom or never fails to be sold, cheaper in process of time, than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. *The internal competition, which takes place, soon does away every thing like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing, and with experience.*

"Whence it follows, that it is the interest of a community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures. *In a national view, a temporary enhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it.*"

HAMILTON.

"Foreign luxuries, and needless manufactures, imported and used in a nation, *increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and diminish the people of the nation that uses them.*

"Laws, therefore, that prevent such importations, and on the contrary, promote the exportation of manufactures to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called, (with respect to the people that make them), *generative laws, as, by increasing subsistence, they encourage marriage.*" FRANKLIN.

"The foreign demand for the products of agricultural countries, is, in a great degree, rather *casual and occasional, than certain or constant.*" Hamilton's report.

"There appear strong reasons to regard the foreign demand for our surplus produce as too uncertain a reliance, and to desire a substitute for it, in an extensive domestic market." Ibid.

In the provincial congress of Massachusetts, Dec. 8, 1774, the following preamble to certain resolutions, recommending the breeding of sheep and the manufacture of various articles, was adopted, and signed.

"JOHN HANCOCK."

"IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS."

Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1774.

As the happiness of particular families arises, in a great degree, from their being more or less dependent upon others; and as the less occasion they have for any article belonging to others, the more independent, and consequently, the happier they are: so, the happiness of every political body of men upon earth, is to be estimated in a great measure upon their greater or less dependence upon any other political bodies; and from hence arises a forcible argument, why every state ought to regulate their internal policy, in such a manner as to furnish themselves, within their own body, with every necessary article for subsistence and defence: otherwise their political existence will depend upon others, who may take advantage of such weakness, and reduce them to the lowest state of vassalage and slavery. For preventing so great an evil, more to be dreaded than death itself, it must be the wisdom of this colony, at all times, more especially at this time when the hand of power is lashing us with the scorpions of despotism, to encourage agriculture, manufactures and economy, so as to render this state as independent of every other state as the nature of our country will admit from the consideration thereof, and trusting that the virtue of the people of this colony is such that the following resolutions of this con-

gress, which must be productive of the greatest good, will by them be effectually carried into execution.

[Then follow a long series of resolutions, exhorting attention to various articles.]

Opinions expressed in the first congress—1789.

Mr. Madison. "Regulations have been provided, [in some of the states,] and have succeeded in producing some establishments which ought not to be allowed to perish from the alteration which has taken place. It would be cruel to neglect them, and direct their industry to other channels; for it is not possible for the hand of man to shift from one employment to another without being injured by the change. There may be some manufactures, which, being once formed, can advance toward perfection without any adventitious aid: while others for the want of the fostering hand of government, will be unable to go on at all. Legislative attention will therefore be necessary to collect the proper objects for this purpose." *Lloyd's debates of congress, vol. 1. p. 26.*

The same. "The states that are most advanced in population, and ripe for manufactures, ought to have their particular interests attended to in some degree. While these states retained the power of making regulations of trade, they had the power to protect and cherish such institutions; by adopting the present constitution, they have thrown the exercise of this power into other hands: they must have done this with an expectation that those interests would not be neglected here." Idem, p. 24.

Mr. Clymer. "did not object to this mode of encouraging manufactures, and obtaining revenue, by combining the two objects in one bill: he was satisfied that a political necessity existed for both the one and the other." Idem, p. 31.

Mr. Ames.—"The committee were already informed of the flourishing situation of the manufacture, [nails;] but they ought not to join the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Tucker,] in concluding that it did not deserve legislative protection; he had no doubt that the committee would concur in laying on a small protecting duty in favor of this manufacture."—Idem, p. 82.

Mr. Fitzsimons "was willing to allow a small duty, because it was the policy of the states who thought it proper in this manner to protect their manufactures."—Idem, p. 83.

The same.—"It being my opinion that an enumeration of articles will tend to clear away difficulties, I wish as many to be selected as possible; for this reason I have prepared myself with an additional number, among these are some calculated to protect the productions of our country, and protect our infant manufactures."—Idem, p. 17.

Mr. Hartley.—"If we consult the history of the ancient world, [Europe,] we shall see that they have thought proper for a long time past to give great encouragement to establish manufactures, by lying such partial duties on the importation of foreign goods as to give the home manufactures a considerable advantage in the price when brought to market. * * I think it both politic and just, that the fostering hand of the general government should extend to all those manufacturers which will tend to national utility. Our stock of materials is, in many instances, equal to the greatest demand, and our artizans sufficient to work them up, even for exportation. In those cases, I take it to be the policy of every enlightened nation to give their manufactures the degree of encouragement necessary to perfect them, without oppressing the other parts of the community; and under this encouragement, the industry of the manufacturer will be employed to add to the wealth of the nation."—Idem, page 22.

Mr. White.—"In order to charge specified articles of manufacture so as to encourage domestic ones, it will be necessary to examine the present state of each throughout the union."—Idem, p. 19.

Mr. Boudinot.—"I shall certainly move for it, [the article of glass,] as I suppose we are capable of manufacturing this as well as many others. In fact, it is well known, that we have and can do it as well as most nations; the materials being almost all produced in our country."—Idem, p. 28.

The same.—"Let us then take the resolution of congress in 1783, and make it the basis of our system, adding only such protecting duties as are necessary to support the manufactures established by the legislatures of the manufacturing states."—*Idem*, 34.

Mr. Sinnickson "declared himself a friend to this manufacture, [beer,] and thought if the duty was laid high enough to effect a prohibition, the manufacture would increase, and of consequence the price be lessened."—*Idem*, p. 65.

Mr. Lawrence "thought that if candles were an object of considerable importation, they ought to be taxed for the sake of obtaining revenue; and if they were not imported in considerable quantities, the burden upon the consumer would be small, while it tended to cherish a valuable manufacture."—*Idem*, p. 68.

The following is the preamble of an early act of the first congress:

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States; and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported."

It may well be thought useless to adduce other authorities—but we wish to place this subject so before our readers that the merits of it cannot be mistaken or misrepresented.

Extract from general Washington's speech to both houses of congress, December 7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts, in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain, when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain in such cases dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted?"

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's message of Dec. 8, 1801.

"Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's message of Nov. 8, 1808.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of 23d May, 1809.

"The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of congress. It will be worthy, at the same time, of their just and provident care to make such further alterations in the laws, as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of 29th Nov. 1809.

"In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially, in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that this revolution in our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts, by which the contend-

ing nations, in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures, of which our own are now taking the place."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 5, 1810.

"I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures; the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that, in a national view, the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompence for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labor, by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of Nov. 5, 1811.

"Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent, and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of Feb. 18, 1815.

"There is no subject which can enter with greater force into the deliberations of congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of congress."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of 5th Dec. 1815.

"In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches us that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials of them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded."

Extract from Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 3, 1816.

"Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by

a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an *excess of imported merchandise*, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive after the causes shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situation may recur in which a *dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.*"

Extract from Mr. Monroe's inaugural message of 4th March, 1817.

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on the supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, and its influence in that case instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt very advantageously on *agriculture*, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide a *home market* for our raw materials, as by extending the competition, it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

Extract from Mr. Monroe's message of 4th March, 1821.

"I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent."

Extract from Mr. Monroe's message of 3d Dec. 1821.

"It cannot be doubted that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our union on each other, and the strength of the union itself, be proportionably augmented."

Extract from Mr. Monroe's message of 3d Dec. 1822.

"Satisfied I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our union, even of those most benefitted by manufactures, requires, that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded, that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties of certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting, injuriously, any other interest."

Extract from Mr. Monroe's message of Dec. 2, 1823.

"Having communicated my views to congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of our country."

Answer of Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Austin.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 9, 1816.

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures.—

There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then at peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected, that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the industry of agriculture or that of manufactures, would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly, that to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold; whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax in his hands, yield but penny weights of lace. This exchange too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights on that element? This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common rights on it acknowledged and exercised under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations, for science and civilization, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and, setting at defiance all those laws established by the Author of nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity; and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without having first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid a tribute proportioned to the cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them to be lawful prize if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion, founded in the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present.

We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand enquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, I am not one of these. Experience has now taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz: Will our surplus labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth,

or in the fabrications of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist. For in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances. Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

I salute you with assurances of great respect and esteem.

THOS. JEFFERSON

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Esq.

We have but few comments to make, but pray the reader to run his eye hastily over what has just been presented—

GEN. WASHINGTON generally recommends the system, and with special view to the public service.

MR. JEFFERSON places manufactures, with agriculture, as the "great pillar of our prosperity"—he recommends *protection* and suggests *prohibitions*.

MR. MADISON, who took a more distinguished part in the formation of the *constitution*, and probably understood its principles better than any other person, gen. HAMILTON, excepted, is very clear as to the power of protecting manufactures—he in 1810, recommended a *TARIFF* "to guard their infancy," and considered them as a source of national independence, and suggested in 1815, that they would pass into the "external commerce" of our country. Little did he anticipate, however, it may be presumed, that in the short space of eleven years the value of them exported would exceed that of flour or tobacco—but he was fully aware of the danger of suffering our factories to decline through the "excess of imported merchandize."

MR. MUNROE speaks of the "home market"—of the dependence of the several states upon one another and the strength of the union, as brought about by manufactures—and follows Mr. Madison in recommending a "review of the *TARIFF*" to afford them "additional protection."

But, after all, Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Austin is the most resolute and conclusive.—"Shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of a *foreign nation*?" "He who is now against domestic manufactures must be for reducing us either to a *dependence on that nation*, or be clothed in skins, and to live like *wild beasts in dens and caverns*." HE WAS NOT ONE OF THESE!

We conclude these irresistible opinions, in favor of the *constitutionality* of our principles, with the following extract of a letter from the "father of the constitution," and ex-president of the U. States, dated Montpelier, Oct. 10, 1827, addressed to the editor of the "Lynchburg Virginian," who had ascribed certain opinions to him concerning certain constitutional points—of no other importance, on the present occasion, than is shewn in the extract, which clearly expresses his opinion, that the power of the general government always has been, and may rightfully be, exerted to protect the national industry, and duties be laid for other objects than of revenue only.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Madison to the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian.

"It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the general assembly of the state, which would limit the power of congress over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have in occasional conversations, been led to observe that a *contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on from the commencement of the constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration under it*; and that I regretted the course pursued by the general assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the constitution, on other points. In expressing these ideas, however, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true that I have

spoken of the power of congress, in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary and known object in forming the constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country."

This branch of our subject shall be closed by adding the resolutions, introduced by Mr. Giles, now governor of Virginia, and adopted by the legislature of that state at its last session, without offering a single remark upon them.

Resolved, That this general assembly, in behalf of the people and government of this state, does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the general government, to make internal improvements within the limits and jurisdiction of the several states, and particularly within the limits of the state of Virginia;—and also, against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, asserting or involving a jurisdiction over any part of the territory within the limits of this state, except over the objects and in the mode specified in the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does, hereby, most solemnly protest against any claim or exercise of power, whatever, on the part of the general government, which serves to draw money from the inhabitants of this state, into the treasury of the United States, and to disburse it for any object, whatever, except for carrying into effect the grants of power to the general government, contained in the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, In like manner, that this general assembly does most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power, whatever, on the part of the general government, to protect domestic manufactures, the protection of manufactures not being amongst the grants of power to that government, specified in the constitution of the United States;—and also, against the operation of the act of congress, passed May 22d, 1824, entitled, 'an act, to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' generally called the tariff law, which vary the distributions of the proceeds of the labor of the community, in such a manner as to transfer property from one portion of the United States to another; and to take private property from the owner for the benefit of another person, not rendering public service,—as unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, unequal and oppressive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every article of American manufacture which, accidentally or designedly, has been protected, is cheaper because of that protection, and has become an article of export such as cotton goods, nails, hats, boots, shoes, glass, chemical preparations, paper and other things.

Manufactures promote intelligence among the people, which, it has been well said, is "the soul of liberty." Bozrahville, in Connecticut, is a new manufacturing village—its inhabitants are a "church-going and reading people." The number of families in the village are 18, adults about 90; the weekly and other periodical papers taken at this place, are about *four* for every family, and nearly *one* for every adult inhabitant. What a volume of instruction is there in this little fact!

The morals of the people employed at Lowell (and about 800 of them are females, and all over 14 years of age,) are highly spoken of, and, no doubt, excellent. Every person employed in the factories is required to attend public worship, for the support of which each pays 37 1-2 cents per quarter. There are three religious societies at Lowell, and this contribution is paid over to either, at the discretion of the work people. Its object is chiefly to prevent pretences of wanting a seat, &c. Population more than 3,000. There are several schools for children, between 4 and 14 years old, and Sunday and other schools.

A visit to the Sunday schools of any large and well regulated manufacturing establishment in the United States, cannot fail to warm the heart of every friend of man—and in beholding the healthiness, cleanliness and comfort of the children, we would be willing to trust the whole matter to the most prejudiced and bitter of our opponents, if they would only reflect upon the subjects presented.

The whole capital invested in manufactures, great and small, in the United States, independent of property in sheep and lands to feed them, lands for the supply of minerals and fuel, &c. may be estimated at 300 millions of dollars.—The annual produce, at 400 millions, and they subsist more than two millions of people, not including co-operating agriculturalists.

Colquhoun on "Indigence," says, that the British agricultural counties exceed the manufacturing counties in paupers, as 2 is to 1, or 100 per cent.—in criminal cases 60 per cent.—in poor rates 150 per cent.

Declaimers against the immorality and poverty which manufactures cause, will do well to look at this, though it is fatal to their theory, being practical, and even in England.

The following list takes in some of the chief things which are manufactured in the United States to a profit, at cheaper rates than the imported articles, many of which are included or passing into the exports of our country, conclusively showing their moderate prices:

Leather, and manufactures thereof, of all sorts;

Cotton goods in great variety;

Much woollen goods, especially of household manufacture; negro cloths;

Wood work of all descriptions—from ships of the line to common sitting chairs, and minor articles;

Flannels, webbing, coach trimmings, including laces;

Hats, paper, books, types, printing and other presses, printers ink and ink powder, globes, pencils, water colors, maps and charts;

Many articles of metals or earths and mixtures of them—such as common castings of iron and numerous articles of wrought iron, among them the best finished and most efficient machinery of all descriptions; chain cables, nails, brads and tacks, screws, mill and cross-cut saws, hoes, spades, sickles, scythes, hoes, axes, straw knives, adzes, hammers, muskets, rifles, cannon and ball, good locks, latches, many articles of cutlery, buttons, brass wares, articles of copper, brass, lead, tin, silver, gold, plated saddlery, lamps, japanned ware, tin ware, cotton and wool cards, stone and earthen ware, copperas and alum;

Plain and cut, and window glass, thermometers and other scientific instruments, musical instruments, umbrellas, quills, women's hats and bonnets; Soap, candles, glue, whips, paint stuffs, carpenter's planes, other mechanical tools, combs of all sorts, brushes of every description, refined sugar;

Chemical preparations generally, oils, except olive, paints generally;

Copper will soon be sufficiently manufactured.

Coal, at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, &c. (which are great seats of manufacture, and about to become very populous places,) costs but little more than one cent per bushel, delivered at the doors of the various factories.

One farmer in Connecticut, estimates that when his mulberry trees, 500 in number, shall have come to maturity, that the *fenalee* of his family, will annu-

ally make three hundred pounds of silk. They made 50 lbs. last year, by about 100 000 worms, without feeling any loss of labor. Silk will be extensively produced in the United States, especially in the south.

The vine and the olive tree ought to be added to the agricultural productions of the south, to exchange with the middle and east for their manufactures, &c.

The horses and the hogs of the United States consume ten times the amount of all the bread stuffs that we export, and the single city of New York, with a supposed population of 200,000, annually consumes vegetable food equal to 365,000 barrels of flour, or 1 lb. for each, per diem; and 54 millions of pounds of meat, at three fourths of a pound for each person, equal to 109 400 head of cattle, at 500 pounds each, together worth between 4 and 5 millions of dollars.

Abundance of the carbonate of zinc has been discovered in Missouri, near the Mississippi river. Brass is formed of copper and zinc.

The glass manufactures of the United States are worth more than three millions annually. The capital invested is large. The supply, except for looking glasses, may be said to have reached the demand, and a considerable quantity will speedily pass into our exports. The cutting and otherwise ornamenting of glass, is perfectly understood and extensively practised among us.

One factory at Cambridgeport, Mass. makes 20 tons of glue annually. We have some respectable manufacturers of porcelain.

About 400 000 barrels of salt were supposed to have been manufactured in western Pennsylvania, in the year 1826. Great quantities are made in N. York—at Syracuse, &c. 129,000 barrels, of 5 bushels each, were inspected in the month of July last. Western Virginia, Tennessee, and other parts abound with salt works; and much is made on the coasts of Massachusetts, North Carolina, &c. But in the year, 4,564,720 bushels valued at 677,058 dollars, were imported—429,932 of the value from England.

It is calculated that there are in Massachusetts fifteen millions of square feet of salt work, capable of producing about 450,000 bushels of salt per day. Most of those works are in Barnstable county, along the sandy borders of Cape Cod—though many are to be found farther north and some on the southern coasts.

We have put down the supply of hats at 14 millions. The manufacture has been protected.—We export them to a handsome amount every year; and use as good and as cheap hats as any other people. The value of this manufacture is much underrated; we might have supposed it 20 millions, though many of a certain description of our population do not wear many hats. Hatters are to be found in all parts of our country.

Many new canals are projected in New York, and some of them will be made pretty soon; the progress of improvement is wonderfully rapid. Several of the beautiful little lakes in that state are supplied with packets or steam boats, and the amount of trade already upon them is large. A vast quantity of water power is yet unemployed on the Mohawk and other rivers, and at the outlets of the lakes. The capacities of this great state are not yet nearly ascertained. Pennsylvania is making great efforts in the same way, and with every prospect of success, in an encouragement of the industry of her citizens.

The hats, bonnets and caps, or works of grass and straw, subsist about 25,000 persons, nearly all females, in Massachusetts only; and produce a value of more than 800,000 dollars a year. The whole value of this manufacture is probably worth about 1,500,000 dollars. We imported 555,189 dollars worth of these in 1825, and 338,634 in 1826—a handsome reduction.

The manufacture of lace is carried an extensively in Rhode Island, and in the adjacent states. It employs many females. The quantity imported last year was valued at \$657,927; in 1825, \$977,807. No doubt, the reduction was partly caused by this beautiful employment of our own worthy and industrious females; who, in the ingenious and delicate operations of this manufacture, will soon rival, if not excel, all others. Six hundred young ladies are employed in this business at Newport, R. I. only. There are several other large establishments in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, &c.

Leather gloves, for men or women's wear, should all be made at home, as being a neat family employment for females—and our manufacturers of leather would supply the material as well and as cheap as the British, was there a demand for it.

These three branches of industry might employ 100,000 otherwise helpless and destitute females!—glad to make 50 cents, or less, per day and subsist themselves, in any fitting employment for them, in the midst of their children, or at the fire side of their mothers—widowed and in want, and finding consolation chiefly in the hope that their daughters may earn an honorable subsistence for themselves, when the parent stock is removed to "another and a better world."

A large proportion of the artificial flowers now used, are the work of the hands of our fair countrywomen; and we hope that a proclamation of this fact will not prevent the sale of any—because they are not imported from France, but subsist widows and orphans at home.

The manufacture of combs in the United States amounts to two or more millions of dollars a year—100,000 dollars worth are annually made at Leominster, Mass. and 40,000 dollars worth at Westbrook, Maine, and together employing 200 persons.

It is supposed that when the Ohio canals are finished the state will export 500,000 barrels of beef and pork and 500,000 barrels of flour, and have 3,000,000 sheep—but what foreign demand is there for these things, and what good will the surplus production render to the people, if a home-market is not created? Nay—it will chiefly tend to distress the farmers of the old states. Ohio will also, soon raise 10,000 hhds. of tobacco. The weight of the beef and pork, flour, iron, wool and tobacco which Ohio will be able to send to markets out of the state, in two or three years, if there is a good demand, will exceed 100,000 tons, for the inland trade, by canals and roads or river navigation.

It has been estimated that upwards of 50 millions of bushels of grain were raised in Ohio last season, or more than 50 bushels for each inhabitant!

Ohio forwarded 1600 hhds. of tobacco to the Baltimore market last year—chiefly by transportation over the mountains—some via the Erie canal and New York!

Two large schooners intended for the West India or coasting trade, are building at Cincinnati, with several steam boats. Orders had been received there from South America for twenty printing presses, and the necessary type.

There were 286 arrivals at the port of Sandusky, on lake Erie, during the last year. Twelve years ago this place was a part of the original wilderness. In twelve more, it will be a large city.

There are many manufacturing establishments in North Carolina, such as furnaces and forges. There is much water power in this state, and it produces cotton and rice, and has abundance of iron ore; and no part of the union is better fitted for rearing sheep than the "upper country," or rich western part of it. N. Carolina will become a great manufacturing and wool growing state, and increase her population and wealth as she advances in these things. She unites, in herself, perhaps, greater natural advantages than any other state. The returns of 1810 gave to her a production in manufactures amounting to \$3,653,152, and in 1820, the imperfect returns shewed that 11,844 per-

sons were employed in them, and probably subsisting 60,000 persons.

The whole export of naval stores in 1826, was 46,537 barrels of tar and pitch, and 96,157 of rosin and turpentine—together 142,494 barrels, worth \$254,491. Now, 15,000 barrels of naval stores are worked up annually in the distilleries of Boston, only, besides the tar and pitch used in the cordage factories and ship yards. The home consumption of these stores is several times greater than the amount of the foreign export.

A late Rutland (Vermont) Herald, says—An extensive bed of manganese of the purest kind, has recently been discovered in Chittenden, in this country, on the farm of Wolcott H. Keeler, esq. We are informed that about 50 tons have already been dug. It is said to be worth about \$50 per ton.

Providence has a considerable share of foreign commerce—From the 1st of Jan. to the 27th Aug. of the present year, there arrived at that port 27 vessels from Havana, 8 from Matanzas, 11 from other West India ports, 1 from Canton, and 12 from different parts of Europe.

The manufacturing town of Reading, Pa. has only 771 dwelling houses, large and small—but the assessed value of the property in the borough is \$1,698,385—equal to 2,200 dollars for every head of a family, supposing one to each house. The assessable property is in lots and houses. What other than a manufacturing town can compare with this?

Two hundred and fifty stages, hacks, gigs or wagons, passed a certain inn on the road between Albany and Troy in one day of June 1826—and appears not to have been considered more than the average number. These cities are great seats of internal trade, and the latter also, of manufactures.

There are about 150 acres planted with the vine in York county, Pennsylvania—some also in Lancaster, Adams, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Chester. The crop has been profitable, and the cultivation is extending. In good seasons, the product is equal to about 15 barrels of wine to the acre.

About a million of bushels of salt are annually manufactured on the Kenawha, Virginia.

There were in New York in 1825—2,264 grist mills, 5,195 saw mills, 121 oil mills, 76 cotton factories, 189 woollen factories, 28 cotton and woollen factories, 1584 carding machines, 170 iron works, 164 trip hammers, 1,129 distilleries, 2,105 asheries—and the domestic (household) manufactures of woollen, cotton and linen cloths amounted to nearly 14,500,000 yards in that year. Several large manufacturing villages have been built since 1825, and the cotton and iron manufactures have greatly increased.

We believe that the navy of the United States is entirely supplied with American canvass—as are very many of our merchant vessels. It has been preferred by the navy board, at all times composed of practical and long experienced seamen, as better than the foreign. And such is the extent and excellence of our present factories at Paterson and elsewhere, that, though during the last war canvass was sold for one dollar per yard, it might, in another such crisis, be sold at one third of that price, though possessing much greater durability than the imported article. It is to the public spirit of the navy board that the establishment of this important manufacture is attributed, and especially to its veteran president, Rodgers.

There are between 40 and 50 steam boats that ply between New York and the adjacent places, east, north, west or south. Many thousand passengers arrive or depart daily—sometimes as many as four hundred in a single boat!

The village of Dunkirk, on lake Erie, had 36 inhabitants in June, 1826, but in last June 325—the effect of a new internal commerce. The light-house at this place is to be lighted with natural gas.

It is proposed to light the city of Pittsburg with Seneca oil. It is found in abundance floating on the surface of some of the creeks—and said that it might be furnished at 25 cents per gallon, if a market was opened for its use.

New Bedford is described as very flourishing. About 100 vessels and 2,000 seamen, its thought, are employed in the whale fishery, (supplying oil for the factories)—and the town contains 6,000 inhabitants.

It is stated that 4,000 looms are in daily operation in Philadelphia, weaving the stronger or more difficult stuffs than those made by the power looms; and computed that the whole annual value of labor and profit caused by them is about 1,500,000 dollars a year. The houses occupied and articles consumed by the laborers, make up no small item in the concerns of the property-holders and agriculturalists of that city and its vicinity.

One concern has shipped from the wharves on the Schuylkill (Philadelphia,) one hundred cargoes of coal during the present season. Twelve or fifteen sea-vessels are often seen loading or discharging at them, at one time.

The quadrant of Godfrey, the cotton gin of Whitney, the application of steam to navigation by Fulton, and the card-making machine of Whittemore, are among the most important events in the progress of power, and mastery of science over matter and space.

The canals of New York are happily called "rivers of gold" from the west and the north.

Excess quantities of British woollens have lately been thrown into our market, as if to complete the prostration of our manufactures, and sold at very reduced prices.

The Pennsylvania convention of the 27th June last, in their address to the people of that state, said—"Pennsylvania has well nigh ceased to export to Europe, any thing, the growth of her fruitful soil; her exportations excepting manufactures, are reduced almost to the coasting trade; the manufactures of the eastern states which last year consumed upwards of six hundred thousand barrels of the flour of the middle states, being their principal market. In the mean while the citizens of Pennsylvania buy abroad large quantities of woollens, hard-wares, silks and cottons, incurring hopeless debts or paying for them at the most ruinous disadvantages. In the midst of natural influence and habitual industry, penury and degradation are inevitable, unless the citizens of Pennsylvania use their own means to procure at home the clothing and commodities they require. This rich and athletic commonwealth must be reduced like a spendthrift to want and wretchedness, unless it ceases to depend on others, for what, with proper attention, it can do for itself.

"Those alone who never practise frugality, recommend that as a remedy. No doubt it is a virtue, without which all the rest are unavailing. But it avails nothing to be frugal when nothing can be sold, for saving is worse than useless when no body will buy.

"All the farming states are in the same predicament. Excepting some little commerce among themselves, they have hardly any left at all."

The Edinburgh Review, taking deductions from "a careful examination of facts," scruples not to assert "that the health, morals, and intelligence, of the population, have all gained by the establishment of the present manufacturing system."

There is no doubt of this—for however wretched the overworked and underfed manufacturers of Great Britain may be, pauperism and crime is more than one half less in the manufacturing than in the agricultural districts. This is the best possible evidence of greater morality or intelligence and more abundant means of subsistence, in the former than in the latter.

Another result of the progress of manufactures in England is shewn that we hardly expected to have found in that country. According to the Edinburgh Review—in 1780, the period when the improvements in machinery began to extend the cotton manufacture, the average mortality in England and Wales was one in every 40 of the population: In 1810, it was one in every 52, and in 1820, only one in every 58. In *Manchester*, the deaths were one in 28, in 1770—now only one out of 45. Westmoreland, which is decidedly an agricultural district, exhibits a proportion of deaths to the entire population, only *five per cent.* less than Lancashire, *which is one great workshop, full of populous manufacturing towns.* In regard to morals, the improvement is declared not to be less, crimes of violence being admitted to have greatly diminished since the accession of George III, while the augmented sobriety and cleanliness of the people are themselves evidences of greater morality. In a purely agricultural district of Norfolk, there were, out of 77 births, in a given period, only 23 legitimate. No such picture of profligacy can be exhibited in any quarter of *Lancashire*.

The "Review" speaks in like terms of the increased intelligence of the people. The better informed manufacturers are more "turbulent" persons than their more miserable brethren in the agricultural districts of England, the slaves, as it were, of slaves—dependent creatures for leases of land; but in the United States, what the king and church call "turbulent," we approve—a prying and thinking, or what would thereby be called a "saucy populace," is the glory of republican institutions.

Very many passengers from Europe have lately arrived in the United States—at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places. Among them are numerous manufacturers of first rate ability, in some of the new businesses just commenced or about to be begun. Parties of 10, 20, or more of them, often arrive in a single vessel.

The Glasgow Chronicle, in speaking of the sailing of the ship *Canillus* from Greenock for New York with 138 passengers, says—"A vast number of passengers offered themselves that could not be taken. Many of the passengers by the *Canillus* have been sent for, for the express purpose of being engaged in the rising manufactures of the United States. We learn that great exertions have been made in New York and its vicinity, to establish what is termed the Paisley line of manufacture—viz: shawls and trimmings, and scarcely a vessel has left the Clyde for New York these some months by-past, but has either carried out people or materials for this branch of weaving; and we understand that some of the passengers gone out in the *Canillus* are engaged to assist in this manufacture. Materials for making several harnesses have also been sent out in her. We also learn, that men conversant in calico printing have gone out in this vessel, to assist Jonathan in this branch of business. Very few passengers are going the Canada way by the fall vessels; in fact, the tide of emigration seems to be fairly set in for the United States."

That which is said of Lowell, in a preceding page, appears rather to belong to one of the companies than as shewing the whole extent of the manufactures at this place. A late notice of it in the "Boston Courier," says that the population is between 5 and 6,000—the cotton mills 9, of about 4,000 spindles each, a great machine shop, and large buildings for dyeing and printing calicoes—these have a capital of \$2,400,000; there is also a sateen factory, employing 100 persons—all these things are the growth of six years; a barren wild has been converted into a populous and beautiful town, filled with industrious, happy and prosperous people—well fed and healthy, "patterns of sobriety and good morals."

But we must stop. Materials for some pages more press upon us. We cannot, however, neglect to state that, at the moment of closing this last page, we observe that the Lynchburgh Virginian, of the 25th says. "We have received a second communication from Mr. Madison, from which we learn that, in disapproving of the 'proceedings of the general assembly of the state, which would limit the power of congress, over trade, to regulations having revenue alone for their object,' he designed to give it as his opinion, that congress has a right to impose a tariff of duties having for its object the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures." This is the old construction of the makers of the constitution. But in "these our days" there are persons who affect to know much more of the meaning of that instrument than those who adapted it. Mr. Madison appears to have written his second letter because of arguments against what, as we thought, he had so plainly stated before—see page 72.

✍ The publication of this pamphlet has been delayed longer than many expected, and some wished—but, perhaps, nothing has been lost by the delay. It was intended to be a sort of a *text book* for common reference, to which any one, when speaking with his neighbor on the importance of the home trade and necessity of protecting domestic industry, might appeal, and reason upon the facts stated or opinions advanced. It is thus that *public opinion* is settled—good dispositions confirmed, and prejudices removed. For this purpose no degree of labor has been spared—every thing that could be thought of as useful has been hunted up, and offered with all possible simplicity and frankness; and the arguments or reasonings on the facts and propositions submitted, were intended

more for the use of the people at large, than of persons versed in political economical subjects. Ample time is allowed to examine these things, and the season is at hand when the cultivators of the soil more generally indulge themselves in reading and reflecting upon public concerns. An attempt has been made to meet our opponents in every ground of their attacks upon us, and thus increase the zeal and influence of our friends; and the labor and difficulty of collecting facts, has been cheerfully encountered that *practical truth* might be exhibited.

There are two other causes why the publication should not have been hurried—as in the calling of the convention, or its proceedings, there was not any *political* object, it was thought the address had better not issue until the autumnal elections were generally over.* In times like the present, when the ardency of party zeal seems as if it would overwhelm every thing, it becomes us, who have been the steady advocates of old principles, to keep ourselves, if possible, even *unsuspected* of mixing other things with them. The other cause is, in an apprehension, grounded upon events which have happened, that those of whose restrictions on our trade we so justly complain, seeing the whole stand taken by the convention, might make a *show* of relaxing their systems to divert the attention of our own government, and afford new pretences for opposition to our measures. But the time for action is close at hand, and an exhibit of that which is suggested may be hoped to arrive too late to accomplish any bad purpose. We are decidedly the friends of “free trade”—but in its reality, not its appearance; and are unwilling to allow the business of the United States to depend upon a British order in council or an act of parliament—revokable at pleasure, and as interest guides.

ERRATA.

Notwithstanding all the care that has been exerted, yet another reading of the preceding pages has detected some few errors which passed through the whole of the present impression—but we shall notice those also which passed through only a part. They are not numerous, and do not, in any case, affect a *principle*. Besides these, there are some verbal inaccuracies which shall be corrected in another edition of the pamphlet. And it may be that there are some errors or mistakes in accepted authorities for statements made. But it is *impossible* that a compilation like this should be without errors.

For Wilham S. Young, one of the delegates to the convention from Delaware, read William Wallace Young.

In page 17, 1st col. in the note, read 108,000 dollars, instead of 1,080,000,

In page 26, 1st col. read 680,000, for 580,000 as the supposed excess of white population in Pennsylvania over Virginia in 1830. There is also a small error in the supposed number of the militia.

In page 30, the value of the vegetable food allowed for the consumption of the people of the United States, should have been \$87,600,000.

And in the same page the different classes of clothing, &c. ought to read sixty instead of 70 millions.

In page 31, 1st col. near the bottom, the word “not” is omitted after the words “mechanic arts.”

In page 33, in the paragraph beginning with “In 1815,” and 3rd line from the bottom, it should read 13, and not “15 cents to the manufacturer.”

* It has suited the purposes of some to raise a clamor on this account, and to denounce the convention as *unauthorized*, &c. Of *whom* shall the free people of the United States ask leave to assemble in a peaceable way to petition for a redress of grievances? But these cavillers censured not the convention of merchants, delegates from the principal Atlantic states, which was held at Philadelphia in 1820, to oppose those principles which the late convention at Harrisburg approved!

In page 34, 2nd col. 3rd line from the top, for 349 millions, read, 301 millions.

These *seven* are the only material errors yet found out—three are typographical and four clerical. Those in page 30, (happening it would be difficult to tell how), affect all the *dependent* calculations or results. We shall briefly recapitulate the whole—to disarm any, if such there shall be, who might be illiberal enough to take advantage of two mistakes committed in many thousand references and calculations, however innocent they manifestly are, because of the *integers* given which induced them. And those who think it worth while will please to make the following alterations with a pen:

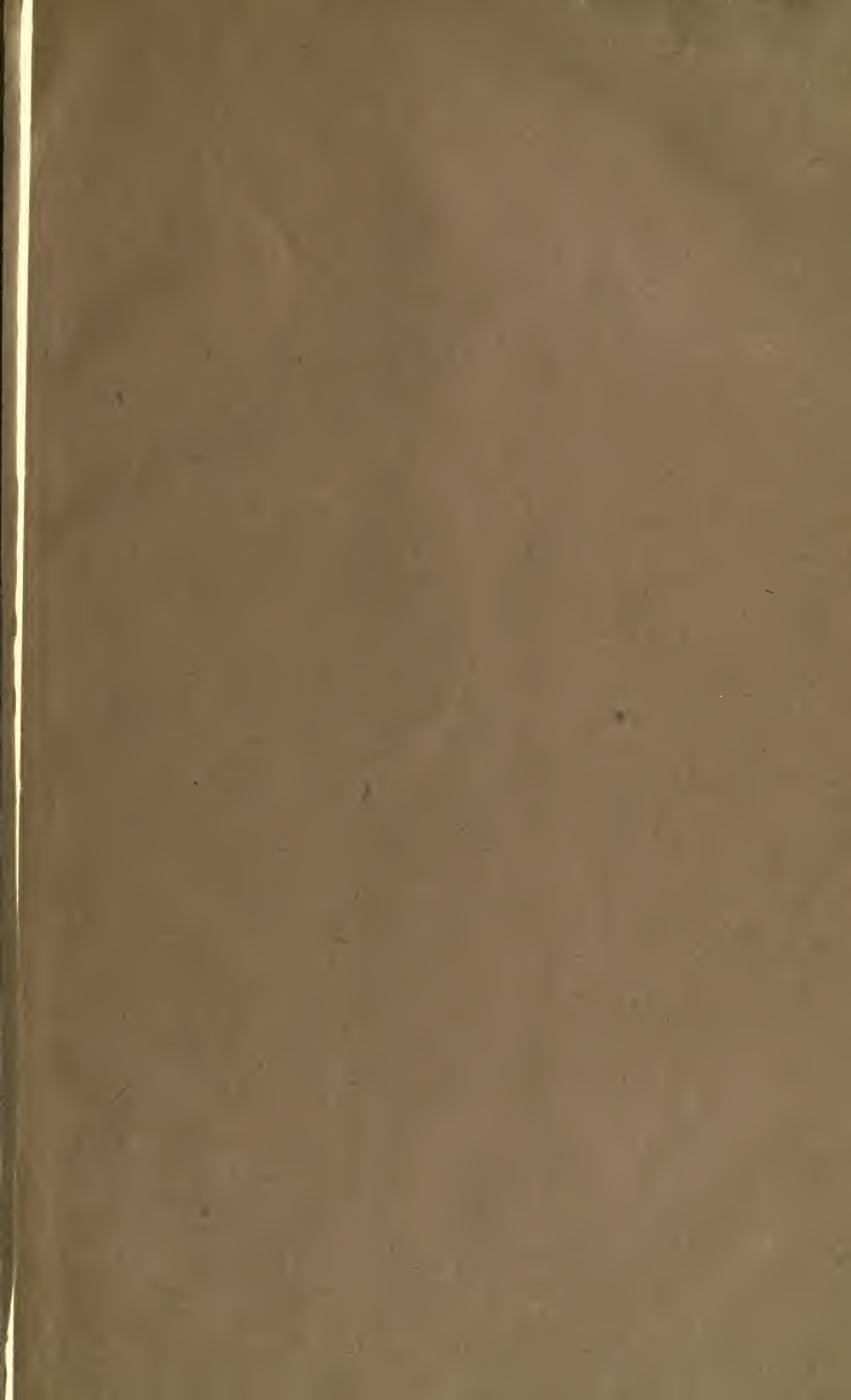
Say 87,600,000 as above, and 239 millions as the aggregate of food and drinks for 12 millions of people—being 19 dollars and 91 cents per annum, or 38 cents a week, for each person.

Say 60 millions as the cost of woollen or cotton cloths, and 182 millions as the aggregate of clothing, &c. being 15 dolls. 16 cents for each person per annum, and together, for food, drink and clothing \$35 07, or for a family of six persons 210 42 per annum, or 61 cents per week for every individual—which is less than the average cost of our paupers.

Then the corrections in page 30 being carried to 31, give a total result of 1,036 millions instead of 1,066, and 86 dollars and 33 cents as the aggregate annual average value of the whole production for each person, instead of 90, as also stated in page 32, affecting the amounts in page 33, and rendering 319 millions instead of 329, and \$26 50 for 27 41, on account of every person for food, drink, and for the support of horses, &c.

Though so much has been said on this subject—we cannot refrain from pressing our suppositions a little further upon the consideration of the reader, by asking, whether it is possible that all the values of labor, or products of industry, including the gifts of nature in the United States, can be *less* than 86 dollars and 33 cents for each individual, per annum? This amount includes *all* the products of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, and other labor; all the values, or cost on interest, upon all sorts of investments, and every description of value produced by services rendered, for the subsistence and comfort and enjoyment of 12 millions of people! Slaves, in the worst possible circumstances, must produce more, or *starve their owners*. Twenty slaves, at this rate, would produce only 1,749 dollars, to feed, clothe and supply themselves, and support their master and his family; when, perhaps, the owner of them would feel stinted, indeed, if more than *that* amount of their products should not come to *his own share*, for *interest* on capital vested in houses, land and slaves, and other expenses incurred on account of all. When this *near view* is taken of the subject, it will appear comprehensible to every one that we have exceedingly underrated the value of “production and consumption” in the United States, great as the amount seemingly is; many tens of thousands of families stand at higher rates for the dwellings which they occupy! A single man renting one room for a store, often pays from 2 to 15 times this rate—say from 150 to 1,300 dollars a year; and these values must, in one way or another be *created*, and by *somebody*, or the rents cannot be paid; the store keeper, though among the useful classes, produces nothing of himself: IT IS LABOR, IN ITS MULTIFARIOUS OPERATIONS, THAT PAYS AND SUPPORTS ALL. Grain will not grow unless the land be planted; and even gold, the common object of desire and general medium of exchange, must be digged for,—frequently, at a cost for labor expended equal to the selling worth of the metal obtained; and, though without profit to the proprietor, still adding, because of such labor, to the stock of what is called wealth, in accumulations of accepted values. It is by a serious consideration of these things that we may chiefly gather an idea of the extent and value of the HOME MARKET.

END OF THE APPENDIX.



Lithomount
Pamphlet
Binder
Gaylord Bros. Inc.
Makers
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